The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

SECESSION OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Norfolk Harbor Obstructed by Order of Governor Letcher.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT HARPER'S FERRY.

How the People Respond to the Call of the Government.

Thousands of Men and Millions of Money.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY

Arrival of Major Anderson and his Men.

GREAT POPULAR OVATION

Graphic Narrative of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

SEIZURE OF FEDERAL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

Dispatches to the Associated Press, posted on the bulletin-boards at the hotels, announcing the seizure of public property at Norfolk, excite deep interest here. That immediate steps will be taken to recover and hold this property there need be no doubt.

The supposition here is that the conspirators intend, if possible, to cut off the approach of Federal forces to Washington *via* the Potomac River, then attempt to obstruct their journey hither by rail, and thus plunge Maryland into the revolution and surround this Capital by the conflict of opposing forces. The loyal States cannot act too promptly.

THE REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

The day has again been one of alarms, excitements and some despondency. The latter caused by intelligence that the naval fleet at the Gosport (Norfolk) Navy-yard had been cut off by the Secessionists, and rendered unavailable to the Government. Another cause was the generally credited rumor that an overwhelming force was on the way to Harper's Ferry to seize the armory there, with its several thousand stand of arms. It was not the intrinsic losses which caused the pall of gloom to fall upon our people, but the suspicion, provoked by these events, that there had not been sufficient energy on the part of the Government for the preservation of the public property.

So far as Harper's Ferry is concerned, it should be remembered that the Department had no regular troops to send there, and that to have sent volunteers from other States, while Virginia had given no indication of disloyalty, would have seemed to involve, unnecessarily, suspicion of her good faith. Nevertheless, there is much disappointment that both vessels and arms had not been removed from Virginia's jurisdiction, to where there was no possibility of danger to them. Enthusiastic as are the people of the North, the Secessionists in Virginia are laboring with intense energy and industry.

OPPOSITION TO THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

I have reliable intelligence that over three thousand men have been enrolled in Baltimore, pledged to oppose the passage through that city of troops for Washington. Their organization is secret, and, for that reason, cannot be very effective. The New-York troops were notified of the fact by telegraph to-day, and warned to be on the look-out, ready for emergencies.

BIVOUACKING AT THE CAPITOL.

Several hundred Pennsylvania volunteers from Harrisburgh and three hundred regulars from Carlisle Barracks, arrived to-night, and are bivouacking at the capital. The scene there is animated and picturesque.

It is understood that the old Hall of Representatives is to be fitted up for the Seventh Regiment, New-York. The Capitol will be alive with soldiers.

REPORTED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

There has been much anxiety here to-day, because of reports that 2,500 men from Virginia were to attack Washington to-night, and vigilance, to prevent surprise, is doubled. Everybody is on the *qui vive*, even private citizens supplying themselves with arms and ammunition to be ready for any emergency.

The belief is very general that the attack will be made within the next two days. This is highly improbable, as we have now over 3,000 men here under arms, with picket guards stationed in every direction outside the city. The Long Bridge, connecting the city with Virginia, is guarded constantly by both artillery and infantry. It has two draws which can be thrown open by two men. The Georgetown Aqueduct, and all the other approaches, are equally well watched, and the distance to the city by any other route from Virginia, is so great that any movement of a large body of troops would be discovered, and reported in ample time to concentrate a force for its defence.

THE WHITE HOUSE GUARD.

Senator JIM LANE, of Kansas, has formed a corps of volunteers, who have been accepted by the Government, and appointed for special guard duty at the White House. They already have seventy-five men. The East room is their armory; one-half do duty while the others sleep. They were received at the White House by the President.

A large body of New-Englanders were at the dépôt to-night, awaiting the expected arrival of Massachusetts troops, and their non-arrival in the regular train which arrived on usual time, created much surprise. It is supposed they will be here some time during the night. An Ohio regiment, and the Seventh Regiment from New-York, are also expected to-morrow. The Twelfth Regiment of New-York, I understand, soon follows the Seventh, having been to-day accepted by the Secretary of War.

CASSIUS M. CLAY VOLUNTEERING.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, to-day offered his services to Secretary CAMERON, either as an officer to raise a regiment, or as a private in the ranks. Mr. CAMERON said: "Sir, this is the first instance I ever heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered in the ranks." "Then," said CLAY, "let's make a little history." He has been surrounded by friends all day, shaking hands and congratulating him. He will not leave the country just yet.

FORMATION OF A VIGILANCE GUARD.

To-night, with the aid of Gen. NYE, Hon. WM. MILLARD, of Pennsylvania, and others, raised a Volunteer Company of strangers sojourning in Washington, to put themselves under CASSIUS M. CLAY's command, for any required service. They already number over 100, and are armed with carbines and revolvers. They do not know precisely what their service is to be, but it is understood that they are to act as a patrol guard, to watch for, and suppress suspected efforts to fire the city, or to excite an outbreak within its limits, which may be attempted as a means of attracting attention while the city may be invaded from without. In the Company serving as privates, are Gen. Nye, Senator Wilmot, B. F. Nusget, Hobart Ward, D. D. Conover, Silas B. Dutcher, and a host of New-Yorkers; also Hon. Ferry and Woodruff, of Conn., and many other well-known citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Clerks of the Treasury Department were all ordered to the Department this morning to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. All the Departments will do the same thing. At 5 P. M., the Treasury Clerks were all mustered into service for the defence of the Treasury Building, and arrangements were made for assembling them upon a signal. They number nearly seven hundred.

Very many officers in the army and navy from the South are resigning. This does not alarm the Government, as they regard it far better that all who are disloyal should be out than in the service.

Five millions of dollars were tendered, to-day, from prominent Eastern bankers, to the Government.

The most exaggerated accounts of monetary and military support of the Southern Confederacy are sent here every day by the agents of that Government, but their character is readily transparent.

It is settled that all persons who act under JEFF. DAVIS's letters of marque, for privateering purposes, will be regarded as pirates, and treated as such.

The Postmaster-General does not contemplate the discontinuance of the mails in any section, unless compelled by acts of the Secessionists, as it would materially interfere with inter-State commercial interests. The President takes the same common sense view of the subject. It is their true policy to show people South that the Government is not actuated by any but the kindest feelings for them, even while compelled to exert its power to save them from the anarchy they madly seek.

A great many women and children were sent out of town to-day, because of the anticipated troubles.

The *States* newspaper here is a failing speculation. It is doing its utmost to excite a mob to destroy its press and office. Its proprietor doubtless sees that the city would eventually be compelled to pay him swinging damages, which would be more profitable than selling out under the Sheriff's hammer. The popular good sense will doubtless prevent the speculation.

There is no doubt that the following slate for the New-York appointments has been settled upon:

United States Marshal.....ROBERT S. MURRAY.
Surveyor.....ABRAM WAKEMAN.
Naval Officer.....GEORGE DENISON.
Naval Agent.....SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Assistant-Treasurer.....RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.

None of them are yet announced, however, except MURRAY for Marshal. Capt. SHULTS takes his defeat very philosophically, satisfied that he has made a good fight, and that defeat is no disgrace.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

The War Department officially announces the establishment of a new Military Department, to be called the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, according to the latter's original boundary, and therefore includes the Potomac on the Virginia shore. Col. C. F. SMITH, of the Tenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Head-quarters at Washington. Capt. TALBOT, Assistant Adjutant-General, is relieved from the orders assigned him for duty in Oregon, and has reported to these Head-quarters, according to orders.

Gov. LETCHER's reply to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops, concluded:

"Your object is so subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795, will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited towards the South."

The Cabinet held a meeting this morning, and another this afternoon in reference to warlike operations.

Gentlemen, who arrived from Richmond, confirm the report that the act of secession had passed the Convention by a large majority. The members are sworn to secresy. The time for its official promulgation has not yet arrived, measures of a military character having first to be consummated.

The State Rights Convention there had occupied themselves in making strong secession speeches, but had, as yet, passed no resolutions. Military forces left Richmond last night for Harper's Ferry. Other companies joined them on the route. The same informants, from what they heard in Virginia official quarters, have no doubt that the Armory by this time has been taken possession of by the State forces.

The latest from Norfolk, received at the Navy Department this afternoon, is that when Capt. PENDERGAST ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ships broadwise to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and demanded the obstructions in the river to be removed, else he would level both places. It is added that the citizens complied with the demand.

Twenty-four companies, averaging 100 men each have already been mustered into the service by the Government. Others will present themselves at the War Department for a similar purpose.

Five hundred Pennsylvania troops arrived here this afternoon. Several of them were hurt with stones while passing through Baltimore. They are quartered in the Capitol. Five hundred New-Yorkers are expected to-night.

Maj. BEALL, Paymaster of the Army, resigned his commission to-day.

Capt. CULLUM, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed aide-de-camp of Gen. SCOTT, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and is officially announced as such to the army. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Messrs CARLISLE and DENT, delegates of the Virginia State Convention, arrived here this morning. They are of the strongest Union sentiment, and their presence here at this time occasions much surprise. They say that there is no further use for them in the Convention, and Mr. CARLISLE remarked "that he left Richmond a sad man."

It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this District to yield a force approaching three thousand men.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 are about adopting a military organization and offering their services for the defence of the seat of Government.

Lieut. GWATHMEY, of Virginia, was yesterday stricken from the roll of the Navy.

Lieutenants W. L. BRADFORD and FITZGERALD have resigned their commissions.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments, and the Seventh Regiment, are expected here immediately.

A special Government messenger has just arrived from Pensacola. There seems to be no doubt that troops have been landed from the *Brooklyn* at Fort Pickens.

The Clerks of the State Department have been formed into a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury have received orders immediately to repair to the Department on the first invasion or alarm.

The Clerks of the other Departments are directed to be similarly watchful in addition to the military force that has been placed in the public buildings.

The rumors of an attempted invasion of Washington to-night, has excited much war feeling. Whatever may be the ground for such reports it is certain that the Government is expeditiously making preparations for all emergencies.

The Kansas men now here, about six hundred in number, have formed a company called the Frontier Guards. The have been given the post of honor in the East Room of the President's House.

So many houses have been altered free of charge by citizens for the quartering of troops, that it is unnecessary to rent any more for that purpose.

ROBERT MURRAY has been appointed member for the Southern District of New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

THE NORFOLK HARBOR OBSTRUCTED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

Capt. PEARSON, of a Norfolk steamer, arrived in this city this morning. He reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by the sinking of small boats by order of Gov. LETCHER. Capt. PEARSON says that he was compelled to go over the flats, and states that the object is to prevent the Government vessels leaving as ordered.

The Norfolk Custom-house has also been broken into, and a large quantity of guns stored there taken out.

The Revenue cutter at Norfolk has also been boarded, and the guns seized.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, April 18.

GEORGE LIZEAL, Navy Agent of this City, has resigned.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 18.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation, recognizing the Confederate States as independent. He says that the President has no authority to call an extraordinary force to an offensive war against any foreign power, and threaten to use this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates. Believing that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the Seceding States will be brought to bear on Virginia if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers guaranteed by her people, and due to her honor, that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled.

Gov. LETCHER orders all armed volunteers, regiments or companies, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and prepare for efficient service.

The proclamation is dated April 17

FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING THE SEIZURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

All the reports about the Harper's Ferry seizure are false.

A dispatch, dated 5 o'clock, says that all is quiet there.

There is a full company of United States artillerists stationed there, and a strong Union population.

THE HEROES OF FORT SUMTER.

Return of the Baltic—Names of those Wounded by the Bombardment—Scenes and Incidents of the Arrival—Enthusiasm of the People—Salutes from the Battery and the Shipping.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. FLETCHER, which left Charleston Bar at 8 P. M. on the 8th inst., came up to the City and anchored off the Battery at 1 P. M., to-day. She had flying from her mainmast head the flag which lately waved over Fort Sumter, and at her foremast-head the flag which was hauled down when Fort Moultrie was evacuated. The *Harriet Lane*, Capt. FAUNCE, for New-York, also the *Pawnee*, with her troops, and the *Pocahontas*, for Norfolk, sailed in company with the *Baltic*. The *Powhatan* was not, nor had she been, at Charleston. The *Pawnee* did not arrive at Charleston Bar until after the surrender. During the bombardment the fleet remained off the Bar, the wind blowing a gale from the Southeast, rendering the fleet useless to Fort Sumter.

The *Baltic* brings the following passengers:

Major ANDERSON, First Artillery.
Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, Medical Staff.
Capt. A. DOUBLEDAY, First Artillery.
Capt. T. SEYMOUR, First Artillery,
Capt. J. G. FOSTER, Engineer Corps.
First Lieut. J. C. DAVIS.
Second Lieut. N. J. HALL.
First Lieut. E. M. R. HUDSON, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. ROBERT O. TYLER, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, Engineer Corps.
Second Lieut. R. K. MEADE, Jr., Engineer Corps,
Miss ANNIE E. DAVIS and attendant.
Sergeant RANCHAW, Company H—32 men.
Sergeant SCHREBNER, Company F—30 men.
JOHN SWAREE, Engineer Corps, wounded in battle.
JOHN EDWIN, Artillery, wounded in battle.
JAMES HAYES, Artillery, wounded in battle.
GEORGE PRICHARD Artillery, wounded in battle.
Second Lieut. C. J. THOMAS, First Infantry.
And 200 recruits for general service.

The announcement by the Sandy Hook telegraph that the steamship *Baltic*, with Major ROBERT ANDERSON and his command from Fort Sumter was off the bar, was made shortly before 11 o'clock A. M., and the intelligence, though it had been hourly expected, created great excitement in the streets. As soon as the news spread, a large concourse of people rushed toward the Battery, guided in part by a detachment of artillery, which, under direction of the Brigadier-General, had been ordered to fire a salute there upon the arrival of the defenders of Fort Sumter. There had been a large gathering about the Astor House, to see the Massachusetts troops which had arrived in the morning. Many of these joined in to swell the crowd which was seen moving towards the battery.

The *Baltic* came through the Narrows at 11:45 A. M., and came to at Quarantine a few minutes past 12 o'clock. Here Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, Dr. WALSH, his assistant, the News Agent of the Associated Press, and a number of City Reporters, went on board. Capt. GRAY received the party with great politeness, and introduced the officials, and afterwards each visitor, to Major ANDERSON, who stood among his subordinate officers near the gangway. The exceedingly careworn and emaciated appearance of Major ANDERSON impressed every one. Every lineament of his face betokened the intense mental and physical ordeal through which he has passed, and must go far to silence the cruel clamor which has been raised against his fair fame by inconsiderate persons, and excite a sentiment of deep and sincere sympathy for his trials and misfortunes. There is no question but that his official report of the bombardment, sent yesterday to the Secretary of War, will fully satisfy all sane persons that a more determined and heroic defence of a forlorn hope, considering the disparity of force and numbers, is not to be found in the annals of warfare than that of Fort Sumter by Major ANDERSON and his few brave men.

The ceremony of inspecting the health of the ship's company was soon concluded, when, at 12½ o'clock, the *Baltic* began to move toward the City, after the discharge of the usual salute of two guns. Next to the few soldiers constituting the immediate command of Major ANDERSON, the great objects of attraction were the two Sumter flags. The main garrison flag, which, with its shattered flag-staff and rent bunting, was hoisted at the main. This is the flag which was first perforated with a cannon shot below the blue field, and was afterwards shot away. The other, a large flag, which was hoisted forward, was the one displayed on the ramparts and finally hauled down.

PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM—MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

At about 2 o'clock, the Fifth Regiment, which made a full-dress parade yesterday, marched by the Brevoort House and tendered to Major ANDERSON the honor of a marching salute. The regiment, which is composed mostly of American citizens of German birth, never appeared to better advantage. The ranks were full, and every man bore himself proudly as if he felt that upon him, as upon all, rested a responsibility that bound him to sustain the honor of the country in the coming conflict. The men of this regiment, like those of every other command in the City, are enthusiastic in their expression of a desire to fight for the flag. They, like the rest, have volunteered to march whenever called upon, whithersoever they may be ordered.

A large crowd assembled in front of the Brevoort House as soon as it was known what was to take place, and ladies and gentlemen, and women and children, thronged the windows of the adjacent houses, waving their handkerchiefs, while those in the street cheered lustily when Major ANDERSON made his appearance.

The Major, dressed in fatigue uniform, stood on the balcony bareheaded, while the troops passed by, occasionally acknowledging the storm of cheering with a bow. After the regiment had passed he retired from the balcony, and the crowd, with "three cheers for Major ANDERSON," and three for the Union, gradually dispersed.

The Major tarried a few moments in the public drawing-room of the hotel, where several gentlemen were presented to him. Among these was Lieut. HUGH ROBERT STUART, R. N., who said, "I believe I have the honor to be the first British officer that has congratulated you?" "You are," responded Major ANDERSON, "and I am very happy to see you." This ceremony over, the Major retired with his immediate friends to his private apartments.

In the evening, at 9 o'clock, Major ANDERSON received, by appointment, twenty or thirty of the most prominent and influential merchants of the City. Among them were Mr. STEVENS, President, and Mr. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., M. H. GRINNELL, R. B. MINTURN, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Mr. OSBORNE, JOHN C. GREEN, C. AUG. DAVIS, &c., &c. An hour or more was spent in agreeable conversation, after which the company separated.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, OFF SANDY HOOK, Thursday, April 18.

Hon. S. CAMERON, Sec'y. of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation, offered by Gen. BEAUREGARD, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery.

THE DEFENCE OF SUMTER.

Detailed Account of the Defence of the Fort, by Major Anderson.

We are indebted to the officers in command of the forces at Fort Sumter, for what the public have not had hitherto, a detailed account of the defence of the Fort.

Of the preliminary negotiations we have already had reports. On Thursday, the 11th of April, a boat was seen approaching the work, with Col. CHESNUT, Col. CHISHOLM and Capt. LEE, Aids to Gen. BEAUREGARD. They handed Major ANDERSON a communication from Gen. BEAUREGARD, which was a summons to evacuate the fort. It was to this effect: that the Confederate authorities had refrained from any hostile act against Fort Sumter with the anticipation that the Government of the United States would withdraw their troops from that Fort; that it appeared probable at one time that this would have to be done, but that the authorities of the Confederated States could no longer refrain from taking possession of a portion that commanded the entrance to one of their principal harbors, and that the order to evacuate the Fort was now made upon the following terms: The troops to be allowed to carry with them their arms, all personal baggage and company property of every description, and that the flag which had been maintained with so much fortitude, might be saluted when hauled down. Major ANDERSON replied that his word of honor, and the duty he owed to his Government, forbade his compliance with the demand. These gentlemen then left the Fort displaying a *red* flag. At 1½ A. M., on Friday, a boat containing Col. CHESNUT, Capt. LEE and Col. ROGER A. PRYOR, approached the work with a communication from Gen. BEAUREGARD, making inquiry as to what day Major ANDERSON would evacuate the work, and asking if he would agree not to open his batteries unless Fort Sumpter was fired upon.

After consulting his medical officer as to the probable time the men would be able to make effective resistance after their bread had given out, and being told that, owing to the enthusiasm of the men, they could probably hold out five days, Major ANDERSON made a written reply, stating that he would evacuate the fort at noon, on the 15th, provided he did not receive supplies or controling instructions from his Government to the contrary. That he would not open his batteries unless the flag of his country was fired upon, or unless some hostile intention on the part of the Confederate forces should be manifested. This communication was handed to Col. CHESNUT shortly after 3 o'clock, when, after a short consultation with the officers who had accompanied him, handed a communication to Major ANDERSON, and said, "Gen. BEAUREGARD will open his batteries in one hour from this time, Sir." Major ANDERSON looked at his watch, and said, "It is half-past 3. I understand you, Sir, then, that your batteries will open in an hour from this time?" Col. CHESNUT replied, "Yes, Sir, in one hour." They then retired, and at a signal of a shell fired from Fort Johnson at half-past 4 o'clock, and which exploded close to the work, the firing commenced from all the batteries. Shells were thrown until daylight, when they opened their gun batteries. The firing now became continuous, and as they got the range of the fort, the shot and shell took effect constantly, inside and outside of the work, which was kept up without cessation the whole day. The officers' quarters were twice set on fire near the magazine, which was, however, controlled, and they were constantly penetrated by shot and shell.

The command of Fort Sumter consisted of 9 officers, 74 con-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 43 laborers. Of these, six were on the surgeon's report of sick. The command was divided into three reliefs, of four hours's each, for service at the guns. The first was under the command of Capt. DOUBLEDAY, Dr. CRAWFORD and Lieut. SNYDER. The second relief was commanded by Capt. SEYMOUR and Lieut. HALL, and the third under the charge of Lieut. DAVIS and Lieut. MEAD. Major ANDERSON, not wishing to hurry the men, allowed them to take their time, and firing began from Fort Sumpter at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock. The first shot was fired by a 42-pounder at the battery on Cummings' Point. The firing was steadily maintained, from three 42-pounders and seven 32-pounders, through the day. The barbette guns were fired three times, when, from the number of shells thrown upon the terraplain of the parapet, and from the fact that all the flanks and faces of the work were taken in reverse by batteries which had been established by the enemy, Major ANDERSON, in order to prevent the inevitable destruction of his men, withdrew them from the barbette to the lower tier of guns in casemate. Three guns bore upon the iron battery and the other batteries on Cummings' Point, and seven guns on Fort Moultrie, the iron floating battery of Capt. HAMILTON and the remaining batteries on Sullivan's Island. The day before they opened fire a new battery, consisting of four heavy guns, was unmasked on Sullivan's Island. In the afternoon, on account of the scarcity of cartridges, the firing was slower, and in order, also, to reserve a supply of cartridges for the night.

The men not engaged at the guns were employed in bringing up ammunition and in making cartridge-bags, flannel shirts, sheets and bedding from the hospital being used for that purpose.

The iron floating battery was struck seventeen times. One ball penetrated the roof. At Fort Moultrie one gun was disabled, the roofs and sides of the building were penetrated by shot; the flag-staff was struck and the flags slightly cut twice. Pieces were cut out of there flags, and sent as mementoes, by Col. RIPLEY, commanding the Fort, to Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The iron battery at Cummings' Point was struck several times, but not much impression was made. Shells were fired every fifteen minutes during the night from the mortar batteries around. An investigation of the work at night showed the following condition: The lower casements were uninjured, except one embrasure toward Cummings' Point, which had been broken on the edges. On the barbette, several of the guns had been injured. One had been struck by a ball from Moultrie and cracked. One gun was dismounted, two large guns, one of them a 10-inch Columbiad, had been thrown over by the recoil from the neglect to throw them out of gear.

The gorge had been struck by shell and shot in a great many places; some of these, thrown from the English rifled cannon in embrasure at Cumming's Point, had penetrated the wall to the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches. The crest of the parapet had been broken in many places, and some of the buildings badly injured. The officers' quarters were riddled with shot, the floors broken through, and the roofs partially destred. Some of the officers effects that could be removed were taken at once to the casemates.

Early this morning a fragment of a shell cut off one of the flag halyards, but owing to the fact that the remaining halyard took a turn round the topmast, the flag did not fall, and thus it remained through the night. At daylight on Saturday the firing from the gun batteries was resumed on Fort Sumpter. The batteries of the fort were opened soon after, and the firing was kept up vigorously until the supply of cartridges gave out. It was observed that about three shots a minute took effect on Fort Sumpter. About 8½ o'clock the quarters took fire from a shell fired from Fort Moultrie, and after the quarters took fire *hot shot were fired from Fort Moultrie*, which scattered the embers and spread the conflagration.

It was now impossible to extinguish the fire, which blazed violently, and which soon spread to the neighborhood of the magazine. Barrels containing powder were taken out of the magazines, and rolled under the casemates. The fire, however, soon communicated with the barracks above, and the barrels were thrown into the sea. The lower magazine was closed, and earth heaped around the door. The fire continued to spread, and finally extended to the barracks and casemates, where the offices and hospital were quartered. By the exertions of the men not on duty at the guns, it was prevented from communicating with the lower story. The whole fort and the tier of casemates were filled with smoke, which made it almost impossible to breathe. Still the firing continued from Fort Sumter. At twenty minutes of one, the flag-staff, which had been grazed some eight times, was shot away. It was soon replaced on the ramparts. At 1½ P. M., a boat was seen approaching from Cummings' point. It contained Gen. WIGFALL; with a small boats' crew, consisting of one white man and two negroes. The main gate was burning at the time, immediately over the entrance to a mine. Mr. W. passed around the Fort until he came to the first embrasure, leaving his boat at the wharf. He there met a soldier looking through the porthole, to whom he said that he was Gen. WIGFALL, and wished to see Major ANDERSON at the main gate. He held in his hand a sword to which was attached a white handkerchief. The soldier at once ran along the casemates to inform Maj. ANDERSON, and Gen. WIGFALL continued around the work on the outside waving his white flag. Maj. ANDERSON and Lieut. SNYDER started at once across the parade to the main gate to meet Gen. WIGFALL. On reaching the exterior they saw the boat. The men called out much excited, "where can we go for a safe place?" Major A. replied, "stay where you are—that is the safest place."

Gen. WIGFALL not being there, Maj. ANDERSON returned, while Lieut. SNYDER followed Gen. W. around the outside and overtook him as he was crawling through an embrasure, and called out to him, Major ANDERSON is at the main gate.

WIGFALL passed into the casemet and was met there by Capt. FOSTER, Lieut. MEAD and Lieut. DAVIS. He said, "I wish to see Maj. ANDERSON; I am Gen. WIGFALL, and come from Gen. BEAUREGARD."

He then added, in an excited manner, "Let us stop this firing. You are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit."

An officer replied, "No, Sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will see it waving over the ramparts."

"Gen. BEAUREGARD wants to stop this," said WIGFALL. "Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?"

One of the officers replied, "That is for you to do, if you choose."

WIGFALL responded, "If there is no one else to do it, may I do it?" and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag toward Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's Island. In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said, "One of our men may hold the flag," and corporal HINCHMAN jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waved the flag a few moments, and said, "Damn it,—they don't respect this flag, they are firing at it."

WIGFALL replied, "They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I think that you might stand it once."

WIGFALL then said, "If you will show a white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing."

An officer replied, "If you request that a flag shall be shown there, while you hold a conference with Major ANDERSON, and for that purpose alone, Major ANDERSON may permit it.

At this point Major ANDERSON came up. WIGFALL said, "I am Gen. WIGFALL, and come from Gen. BEAUREGARD; *he wants to stop this.*"

Major ANDERSON, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels, replied, "Well, Sir."

"Major ANDERSON," said WIGFALL, "you have defended your flag nobly, Sir. You have done all that it is possible for men to do, and Gen. BEAUREGARD wishes to stop the fight. On what terms Major ANDERSON, will you evacuate this Fort?"

Major ANDERSON's reply was, "Gen. BEAUREGARD is already acquainted with my only terms."

"Do I understand you, Major ANDERSON, that you will evacuate this Fort upon the terms proposed to you the other day?"

"Yes, Sir, and on those condition only" was the reply of the Major.

"Then, Sir," said WIGFALL, "I understand, Major, ANDERSON, that the Fort is to be ours?"

"On these conditions only, I repeat."

"Very well," said WIGFALL, "I will return to Gen. BEAUREGARD," and at once retired—upon which the white flag was hauled down and the American flag again run up.

A short time afterward a deputation, consisting of Senator CHESNUT, ROGER A. PRYOR, Capt. LEE, and W. PORCHER MILES, came from Gen. B. and had an interview with Major ANDERSON, when it came out that WIGFALL had no "authority to speak for Gen. BEAUREGARD, but acted on his own hook."

This deputation not being authorized to propose any different terms, and having come simply to inquire into the meaning of the white flag displayed from the ramparts, soon retired, Major ANDERSON declining to make any arrangements with them.

Shortly afterwards another deputation, consisting of Col. ALSTON, Maj. JONES, coming from Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gov. PICKENS proposed the same terms as had previously been offered—not being willing, however, that Major ANDERSON should salute his flag. Soon after dark still another deputation arrived, consisting of Col. MILES, Col. PRYOR, Major JONES and Capt. HARTSTEIN, and presented to Major ANDERSON the terms for evacuation, which were that the garrison should take all its individual and company property; that they should march out with their side and other arms, with all the honors, in their own way and at their own time; that they should salute their flag, and take it with them.

The enemy agreed to furnish transports, as Major ANDERSON might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board of the transport, the soldiers remaining inside under arms, a portion told off as gunners to serve in saluting the American Flag. When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered, the men cheering. At the fiftieth discharge there was a premature explosion, which killed one man instantly, mortally wounded another, and dangerously three more. Dr. CRAWFORD, of Major ANDERSON's Staff, was at once upon the spot; the men were placed upon mattresses, and carried below, where they received the attentions of several medical officers of the South Carolina forces, who promptly tendered their aid. One, however, died before morning; one was left in the hospital at Charleston, and the rest are with the command and under charge of Dr. CRAWFORD. The man who died was buried in the parade with military honors.

The command then marched out, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief,"—and went on board the steamer.

There were six wounded persons returned on the *Baltic*, some of them seriously. These were well cared for on board, having their quarters in the ladies' cabin, and Major ANDERSON paid constant attention to them until their arrival. It was a grivous oversight that no surgeon was sent with the *Baltic*.

The shipping dipped their flags as the *Baltic* came up the bay, and every possible demonstration of enthusiasm greeted the returning heroes of Fort Sumter.

Maj. ANDERSON was landed at the Barge-office, where a large assemblage greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. He entered a carriage, and after calling at the Quartermaster's office, drove to the Brevoort House.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A., CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1861.

[*General Orders, No.* 20.]

The Brigadier General Commanding is happy to congratulate the troops under his command, on the brilliant success which has crowned their gallantry, privations and hardships, by the reduction of the stronghold in the harbor of Charleston. This feat of arms has been accomplished after a severe cannonading of about thirty-three hours, in which all the troops have indicated, by their daring and bravery, that our cause must and shall triumph.

Fort Sumter, which surrendered yesterday, about 1:45 P. M., will be evacuated at 9 o'clock A. M., today, and to show our magnanimity to the gallant defenders, who were only executing the orders of their Government, they will be allowed to evacuate upon the same terms which were offered to them before the bombardment commenced. Our success should not lull us into a false security, but should encourage us in the necessary preparations to meet a powerful enemy, who may at any time attempt to avenge this, their first check, in the present contest.

The Commandants of Batteries will promptly send in their reports through the proper channels, giving a journal of the firing of their batteries against Fort Sumter, and of the fire of Fort Sumter against their batteries; furnishing the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves, and other incidents relative thereto, in order that the General Commanding may be able to make known to the Confederate States Government, in a proper manner, their bravery and gallantry.

The General is highly gratified to state that the troops, by their labor, privations, and endurance at the batteries, and at their posts, have exhibited the highest characteristics of tried soldiers, and he takes the occasion to thank all, his Staff, the Regulars, the Volunteers, the Militia, the Naval forces, and the numerous individuals who have contributed to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

By order of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD,
D. R. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR.

Movements of Volunteer Troops in and Through this City—The Boston Quota en Route—The Seventh Regiment to go To-Day—Probable Arrival of the Rhode Island Troops this Morning—Spontaneous Offering of Men and Money.

The patriotic enthusiasm that has swept this City with a whirlwind of Union demonstrations, continued unabated yesterday. The universal display of the American colors in every available locality; the parading of the Boston troops through the streets, on their way to Washington; the busy preparations of the Seventh Regiment; the flocking of crowds to the numerous recruiting stations; the arrival of Major ANDERSON and the veterans of Fort Sumter; the running to and fro of military men; the resonance of martial music; the reception and discussion of the war bulletins from the South, made the occasion one of the most exciting in the annals of New-York City. Below we give succinct details of the various demonstrations:

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY—THEIR RECEPTION AND DEPARTURE.

Among the most prominent incidents connected with the Military movements of the City yesterday, was the arrival, by the early morning train from Boston, of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, *en route* for Washington. It was rumored that they would arrive here by the 11 P. M. train on Thursday, and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lafayette Guard, Col. LE GAL, together with detachments of the Seventh Regiment, were on hand at the dépôt to escort them to quarters, but on the arrival of the train it was ascertained that they would not be in the City until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and accordingly the military reception and escort was abandoned. The Bunker Hill boys were not without a reception, however, for early in the morning, and long before the train arrived, a throng of citizens, numbering 5,000 or over, had congregated about the New Haven dépôt, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street, and when the cars came, the Regiment was greeted with long, loud and repeated cheers for the "Bay State Boys," the "Boston boys," the "Bunker Hill boys," and various other titles indicative of the State from which they came. Capt. SPRIGUE, of the Metropolitan Police, with 30 men, was present to preserve order, and to escort the regiment to their quarters at the various hotels which had been selected for their accommodation. After receiving the congratulations of the crowd the regiment formed in line and marched down Twenty-seventh-street to Fifth-avenue, thence up Broadway to Union-square, around the Square and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, where four companies of the regiment left their comrades to take breakfast with the LELANDS. Arriving at the St. Nicholas, four more companies filed into that monster establishment to take their morning coffee, and the remainder continued their march to the Astor House. All along the route from the dépôt to the Astor, the sidewalks were lined with a dense mass of people who rent the air with cheers and congratulations for the strangers who had so promptly responded to the call of their country. Flags were displayed at all the hotels on the route, and waving handkerchiefs from the balconies and windows signified the warm greetings of the fair rex to the brave Bay State soldiers. Opposite the New-York Hotel a gray-haired old man mounted a stoop and addressing the soldiers and the people, said that he had fought under the Stars and Stripes in the War of 1812 against a foreign Power, and now that flag was dishonored and spit upon by those who should be its defenders. He closed his remarks by a "God bless our flag," and left the crowd with the tears streaming down his wrinkled cheeks.

The regiment remained in the City until 12 o'clock, when they took the train for Philadelphia, and if not obstructed on the route will probably reach Washington this morning. The companies composing the regiment are mainly from the smaller towns and cities of Massachusetts, and not from Boston, as many supposed. The following is a correct list of the Staff:

E. F. JONES, Colonel; A. B. FARR, Adjutant; JAMES MONROE, Quartermaster; NORMAN SMITH, Surgeon; J. F. PAINE, Assistant-

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Damage by the Late Storms—Proceedings of the California Legislature—British Columbia.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, April 17.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., passed here, at 3:30 P. M., with the following intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

Arrived, on the 6th, the steamer *Cortez*, Panama.

Sailed, ship *Ocean Telegraph*, for New-York.

Accounts from the interior of the State represent the roads in such bad condition, that it will require considerable time before goods can be transported to the principal mining districts.

Not much activity in trade is anticipated before the close of the month, unless operations take place in anticipation of the country demand.

Crushed Sugar has advanced ¼c. Pork declined. Market dull. Coal slightly improved. Coffee active and in good demand for all descriptions. Grain market dull.

Since the election of Senator, Boundary Commissioner and officers for the State Institutions, the Legislature has commenced to work industriously. Three railway companies have been granted franchises for laying horse railways through the principal streets in San Francisco, being restricted to five cent prices of passage.

Senator McDOUGALL departs for Washington on the 11th of April. One reason assigned for his departure forthwith is the purpose of endeavoring to influence some of the California appointments about which there is unspeakable anxiety among Republican politicians at the present time. The bill appropriating money for the survey of the harbor at San Francisco under the direction of a corps of United States Engineers, to ascertain the necessity of constructing a bulkhead, passed both Houses of the Legislature. The last Eastern-bound stage of Butterfield's Overland Mail-route left San Francisco and the Pony Express now furnishes overland communication with the East.

Accounts of the damage in the mining regions resulting from the late storm, represented the losses far greater than was at first anticipated.

The dam supplying water for the principal quartz mills of Col. FREMONT and the Mariposa Company were partially carried off, and cannot be repaired before September, it reducing the yield of gold one-third or more. Meantime it is thought that the damage to the Tuolumne Company amounts to one million dollars.

The Spring Valley Water-Works Company introduced water in their reservoir, on the hills, near the Southern borders of San Francisco, on the 4th, from whence they expect to supply water to the greater portion of the city, in opposition to the Bensley Company.

The United States District Court has rendered a decision, giving to ROBERT MORRISON $25,000 damages, against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, because the Company sold MORRISON's ticket, and entire stateroom, for himself and wife, from California, and then compelled them to give up their room at Panama, and each make the balance of the passage in a room where there were two other passengers.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee have not agreed to propose a fusion with the Douglasites, there being no chance, except by adopting the Douglas platform. They have adopted an address acknowledging all as Democrats who favor the Crittenden Compromise resolutions, and oppose coercing the seceded States, and have called a State Convention for the 11th of June.

The steamer *Panama*, on the 4th, brought Oregon dates to the 29th ult., and British Columbia to the 23d.

GEO. K. SHIELD and A. J. THAYER, contestants for the successorship to Mr. STOUT in Congress, are among the passengers who arrived on their way to Washington; also, Lady FRANKLIN and her niece.

MEIGGS' saw-mill, on the Columbia River, had been blown up, killing nine men.

The Portland papers acknowledge that silver mines have been discovered in rock, on Gray's River, at Astoria.

The whole of Vancouver's Island, together with the small island, which form the dependencies of the colony, is now thrown open to preëmption.

By a proclamation of GOV. DOUGLAS, a large number of negroes have been struck from the voter's list in Victoria.

A project is before the British Home Government for a complete exploration of Vancouver's Island. The plan, says the *Colonist*, is simply to form two exploring parties, each party to be divided into a land and a water party, one exploring the west coast in one of her Majesty's steamships, and the other, with one of H. M. gun-boats, to pass up the east or Gulf of Georgia side of the Island.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. James A. McDougall Declared United States Senator, though Lacking a Constitutional Majority of Votes—No Steps Toward Rectifying the Error—How Californians Feel About It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL has been declared United States Senator for California, for the next six years. Do you remember Senator DOUGLAS' prophecy, as he punched the ribs of BURLINGAME just before the last election? "Won't it be a splendid sight, BURLINGAME, to see MCDOUGALL returned from California, BAKER from Oregon, and DOUGLAS and Uncle Abe all at Washington together?" But, don't you, like our folks, "holler before you're out of the woods." The General was *declared* "duly and legally elected" by President DE LA GUERRA, on Wednesday afternoon, and the next minute the same worthy gentleman whose integrity and honor no living man will impeach, declared the Joint Legislative Convention adjourned *sine die*. This result had been reached after twenty-two ballotings, which were scattered throughout the last two months of the session. The whole number of votes cast, as announced by the President, was 111, of which McDOUGALL had 56, Nugent 47, Weller 6, Phelps 1, and Creanor 1,—necessary to a choice, 56;—of course McDOUGALL was elected. An hour and a half later it was discovered that there had been an error in the count. The clerk of the Joint Convention made affidavit that 113 votes were cast, which would make 57 necessary to a choice. All next day was spent trying to get out of the snarl, but how to do it? The General had his commission, but before it had received the great seal of the State the Clerk's discovery was known. The McDougall men did not like to try the thing over again, and the opposition, though raving mad, were not united yet upon any other with whom to defeat him. Finally the Senate yesterday almost unanimously agreed to go into Joint Convention to revise the journals, but the House to-day, by an almost equally unanimous vote, refused to go into Convention any more. On the whole, the probabilities are that McDOUGALL may be considered elected—at least so far as the present Legislature is concerned; what its successor may do is a very open question.

But the way that McDOUGALL got as far as he has is wonderful. Only a solitary paper in the State, and that a weekly only, of no sort of influence, sustained him, and the people never intimated that they wanted him. DENVER was the choice before the Breckinridge wing, and McDOUGALL worsted his betters before the Douglas caucus. This was the end of RANDOLPH, of course. But NUGENT, who was a candidate before the Douglas caucus, without a ghost of a show, had "reticent" friends who retired in season to save themselves untied by caucus. As NUGENT—you know who he is—formerly editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, and still earlier Washington correspondent of a New-York daily—was good-enough-Breckinridge, and a very convenient agent for some folks to have at Washington, suddenly, in caucus, the Secession party dropped DENVER, who could not possibly get the Republican vote, and took up NUGENT, who, while a Secessionist, sailed under the Douglas flag, and might possibly get by that token some Union votes. Suspecting the worst, the Republicans then agreed to drop their own candidate, PHELPS, for whom they had voted unbroken, and go in for the first decent Union man presented. In this state of mind the joint Convention assembled on Wednesday. DENVER's name was withdrawn with a sigh, and on the first ballot, (the nineteenth in all,) JOHN NUGENT had 45 out of 111 votes—only 11 short of a choice! PHELPS, the Republican candidate, had his 22, as usual; McDOUGALL had 29. On the next ballot JOHN lost 1, which JAMES gained. On the fourth and last ballot of the day NUGENT had 44, McDOUGALL 29, PHELPS 22, but, before the announcement, the work of changing votes commenced. All but one of the Republicans went over to McDOUGALL, and there were enough of those who had scattered hitherto that concentrated now to give the result that set the cannons all over the State to roaring for McDOUGALL.

It is a great pity that McDOUGALL is not more of a man. And yet it is solemn truth that our town was very much rejoiced to hear him declared elected. After gout, rheumatism tastes good, and after NUGENT, McDOUGALL was glorious. The General has lots of enemies, but they must cave. He is from long habit an Anti Lecompton, Douglas Democrat, of generous impulses, a gentleman of education and more than average ability. He is sound on the Pacific Railroad. True, they say his mistake while in Congress lost us this very Railroad, but he is older now. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church last Winter, and no doubt has learned habits of self-denial since. He is openly and earnestly a Union man. NUGENT foolishly tipped his dish over the very night that the Breckinridge caucus nominated him, by making a furious secession speech to his friends in caucus assembled. The chief argument of his availability, that to the united Democracy he could seduce back the straying Irish vote, availed nothing for him after that. If two who had voted for McDOUGALL while his hopes were forlorn had not quitted him when the Republicans came to his aid, or if the solitary Republican, who declined to vote for him, had weakened in his backbone, there would be no trouble about his election. Nor do I believe there is going to be as it stands. Probably the General will get the great seal on the certificate at last, as the Secretary of State will hardly care to go back of the certificates of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, unless the Legislature, by some lively action, agree to go through the long process of another joint resolution and another Joint Convention—and that they can scarcely do unless the Union and McDougall men themselves prefer to take a generous risk now, rather than risk the Legislature of next Winter, when Dr. GWIN will be home to add to the elements of confusion. And if McDOUGALL should go on to Washington armed only as he is at present, I suppose there would be no trouble until some cocksure aspirant for his place has fixed the Legislature of 1862.

Don't for a moment suspect that President DE LA GUERRA was privy to the error in the Court. He is incapable of anything of that sort, and he was for NUGENT. GLAUCUS.

Public Sentiment in France about Secession—Speculations about Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The *Constitutionnel's* last weekly commercial article from London, an article which exercises a good deal of influence in the commercial world at Paris, speaks as follows of the now engrossing question of cotton:

"Is not this treaty, therefore, [the new commercial treaty between France and England,] a providential relief at a moment when the American market is about to lose one half its importance, and more perhaps, for Germany, England and France? Were not the relations of France with the American Union subjected to periodical crises, to decennial disasters, declared without shame, and under such circumstances as rendered all transactions with the United States the merest adventures? Since her origin as an independent power, North America has been, commercially speaking, without the pale of common law. An adolescent emancipated too early, the American plays with the rules of good faith; every eight or ten years cuts without mercy into the fortunes of Europe, and then laughs at her too confiding creditors after the disaster.

After seventy years of concord and of peace—after an extraordinary development of population, of territorial and industrial riches, of interior and exterior strength, and of a civilization *sui generis*—the great American Confederation is now profoundly convulsed, and is proceeding to a partial dissolution, which contains the germs of a long and bloody struggle, of which no one can predict the consequences. Let there be no illusion; the event is a violent displacement of the old relations between the Old and the New World; it is a new perspective which opens up to the producing and manufacturing countries of Europe. England sees it, and does not deceive herself. What she will lose on the side of her cotton supply, she will regain in a political and maritime ascendency among the other coast nations of the Atlantic. Already we see a change in the current of German emigration toward Canada, and the departure in the same direction of a certain number of individuals composing the floating population of the neighboring States of the Union. Let civil war be declared, with its *cortège* of disasters and sufferings, and we will see take place a movement analogous to that which pushed the industrious population of St. Domingo toward the English Antilles from 1792 to 1796.

The appearances at present are that British interests will be seriously affected by the inevitable reduction of the cotton productions of the United States. But we are not the people to cry over an evil of which the remedy is found in our own energy. Cotton, which is an exotic culture on the banks of the Mississippi, grows spontaneously in the most of our intertropical possessions, and can be promptly acclimated in Southern Australia. In addition to these fields of *exploitation* which are ours, many sections in Asia and Africa can, under the stimulus of a more elevated remunerating price, deliver considerable quantities of this product. The work is commencing already, in several places in the East Indies, on the western coast of Africa, where English agents are directing the movement; in Australia, where a company patronized by the English Ambassador at Constantinople and the Grand Vizier, aided by the first houses of Smyrna, is about to organize in the latter city, and distribute recompenses to the planters of Asia Minor, of Tripoli and Tunis.

France has her part in this initiative movement. An agent of the Algerian Government is at this moment in London, charged with full powers from Marshal PELISSIER, powers fortified with the adhesion of the Imperial Government at Paris, and who is authorized to propose to English companies the gratuitous concession of several vast tracts of land to be specially devoted to the culture of cotton. I have not much faith, however, in the success of this latter combination if it have for base the introduction of English cultivators.

A company wisely and vigorously constituted, and provided with ample capital, is prepared to put into execution the preëxistent elements of culture; but they will have difficulty in deciding English colonists to settle in French territory. Everything is opposed to it: First, the national prejudice, and then the difference in the administrative *régime* in France and England. Perhaps a compromise may be found for these obstacles; but the essential fact remains, and demonstrates how much the need is everywhere felt of providing for the inconveniences of the economical revolution now under way of accomplishment."

The Late Mr. Heusken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been with no ordinary emotions of regret, that I have read the accounts, in the letters of your correspondents from Japan, of the brutal murder of Mr. HENRY C. J. HEUSKEN.

This gentleman was well known to me, and I am profoundly conscious that no one among his friends or acquaintances, who could appreciate talent, large acquirement and pleasant social qualifications, can let his death pass without a strong feeling of pity and regret.

The deceased went out to the East Indies in the United States steamer *San Jacinto* in 1857, as Secretary to Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, then Consul-General for Japan. He performed an important duty in connection with Mr. HARRIS, in the negotiation of the Treaty with Siam, his knowledge of the Portuguese language being of great service in the translation and correction of the treaty in that language, one copy in which was made for the Government of Siam.

As Secretary and Interpreter to Mr. HARRIS, Minister to Japan, Mr. HEUSKEN was particularly well qualified, and little do our Government and people know how much they are indebted for the successful career of our Minister there, to the faithful and unobtrusive labors, the linguistic acquirements, and the kind and conciliatory disposition of poor HEUSKEN.

In every step taken in our treaty negotiations, and all the important official business of the Government with Japan, since PERRY's expedition, the invaluable services of Mr. HEUSKEN have been rendered not only in a cheerful spirit of strict and laborious attention to duty, but with efficiency and ability.

Under these circumstances, it is no more than just that the death of this gentleman, whose services have called forth a flattering testimonial from the Queen of England, and also from Lord ELGIN, of the most delicate character, should be noticed by our Government, and if considered proper by Congress or the President, a testimonial given to his widowed mother, whose hearth is never now to be gladdened by the presence again of that son, who was her all in the world, and whose life has been sacrificed to his zeal in aiding nations to extend their relations with the far East.

With these few remarks, a friend who knew and appreciated well the deceased, will close, repeating over his memory the trite, but appropriate quotation, "*Requiescat in pace.*" S.

A Mistake Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct a mistake you made this morning in accounting for the "sudden conversion" of your neighbor, the *Herald*. Cowardly as the Scotch renegade is who presides over that sheet, he is still more sensitive in the matter of dollars and cents. You attribute his hauling in his secession horns to personal fear. Doubtless that had great weight, but a stronger reason may be seen by comparing the advertising columns of your own paper this morning with his. *Twenty-eight* solid columns in the TIMES, and only *twenty-two* in the *Herald*! That tells the story.

The fact is, business men whose interests he has strained every nerve to prostrate, begin to realize the vast injury he has but too successfully attempted to do them, and retaliate upon his wanton malice by avoiding his columns as an advertising medium.

MERCHANT.

—Gen. MIRAMON, who was booked for the steamship *Illinois*, remains here in consequence of her withdrawal from the route to HAYTE.

A Record for Posterity.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We give below a record to which the posterity of many men will point with pride, and that of a few others will shrink from with shame. It is the vote in both Houses on the bill to raise thirty thousand volunteers and three millions of money to aid in sustaining the General Government:

VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[Democrats in *Italics*.]

YEAS—Messrs. L. C. Andrus, W. Andrus, Angel, Anthony, *Arcularius*, Bailey, Baldwin, Ball, Barber, *Barnes, Bedell*, Benedict, Benton, *Bergen*, Bingham, Birdsall, Bolles, Brewster, Bryan, *Buckbee*, Burr, Camp, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Collin, Comstock, Corning, Craft, *Darcy*, Davis, Doolittle, Dutcher, Dwight, Emerick, Farnum, Faxon, Ferrey, Ferris, Field, Finch, Fish, Fisher, Fullerton, *Fulton, Hutchings*, Hyatt, *Kenyon*, Kinney, Lambrecht, L'Amoreaux, Lasher, S. B. Lewis, W. Lewis, *Long*, Lord, Loughran, *McDermott*, McFadden, Macomber, Markell, Marshall, May, Mekeel, Merritt, Montague, Moore, Morgan, Myers, *Nesbitt*, Norton, Pierce, Prendergast, *Provost*, Randall, Rice, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Sanford, *Saxe*, Scovell, Shaw, Sherer, Sherwood, Shull, H. Smith, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, Speaker, Sumner, *Taber, Townsend*, Tuthill, Waterbury, Watson, *Webster*, Wells, *Wheeler*, Wiard, *Woodruff*, Wright.—102.

NOES—Messrs. *Cozans, Hardy, Kenny, Varian, Walsh, Young*—6.

ABSENTEES—19.

Confined by Illness in the City—Messrs. Ainsworth and *Odell*—2.

At Home Sick—Messrs. Hill, *Jones*, Philbrick, Turner and Wager—5.

At Home on account of Illness of Relatives—Messrs. Burt, Chittenden and S. E. Smith—3.

Absent from City without Leave—Messrs. Hyland, *Kernan, Knapp*, and Salisbury—4.

In the City but not Voting—Messrs. *Callahan*, of New-York; *Klingswood*, of Richmond; *Gardner*, of Sullivan; *Johnson*, of Seneca; and *Lansing*, of Albany.

IN THE SENATE.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, Ketchum, Lapham, McGraw, Maclerre, Montgomery, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roth, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman, Warner, Williams—20.

NOES—Messrs. *Gardiner, Lawrence*—2.

In the City, but not Voting—Mr. *Grant*, of Sullivan—1.

It is only necessary, in this connection, to call attention to the fact that under our State Constitution, a member absenting himself on the passage of a bill, has the same effect as if he voted in the negative. In adopting this course, he combines the cowardice of a dodger with the malice of an enemy.

—Some school-boys in Le Roy, a few days ago, took the liberty of making a target of the schoolhouse, not knowing that Mr. Olmstead, the teacher, was in the building. The shot went through the door, and some of them lodged in Mr. Olmstead's face and neck. He did not sustain any serious injuries.

—The citizens of Cambridge vented their indignation at an elopement which recently transpired there, by burning the woman concerned in effigy.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No other cause to be heard this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3277½, 3695, 3261, 3263, 3799, 3871, 1617, 1621, 1851, 2049, 2267, 2719, 3067, 3071, 3319, 3305, 3791, 3805, 3807, 3925. *Part II.*—Nos. 1530, 2152, 2944, 3014, 3110, 3260, 3466, 3484, 3570, 3586, 3736, 3753, 3764, 3782, 1506, 1748, 3338, 3706, 3786, 3806, 3852, 3868, 3870.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1105, 1369, 1579, 757, 1053, 1163, 1177, 1543, 917, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725. *Part II.*—Nos. 748, 1268, 1279, 1278, 1282, 1300, 1302, 1148, 502, 298, 826.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock C. J.

Sweet et al. vs. Barry.—Argument concluded.

Hunt vs. Mootrie et al.—Argued. Mr. Wm. Mootrie for appellant; Mr. D. D. Field for respondents.

Radford vs. Wilson.—Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Wilson in person. Judgment affirmed.

Commercial Bank of Albany vs. Dearborn.—Argued.

Residence and Domicil—Validity of a Will signed by witnesses who did not know the nature of the instrument.

Hunt vs. Mootrie—This is an appeal from the decision of the General Term affirming the decision of the Surrogate in the matter of the probate of the will of Benjamin F. Hunt, deceased. It appears that the deceased at the time of executing the will in question, was a resident of Charleston, S. C. The will was executed with all those formalities requisite to admit it to probate in this State, except that it lacked as is claimed one essential, the testator did not inform the subscribing witnesses of the fact that such was his will, but simply acknowledged the signature and seal at the foot of the instrument to be his hand and seal. The witnesses, it appears, had no knowledge of the fact that they were witnesses to testator's will, except from certain vague information which they received from another person who was cognizant of the fact. It is not disputed that the laws of South Carolina were not fully complied with. But that being only the testator's domicil, and the State of New-York his residence, the the question arises, whether the law of the domicil is to prevail, or whether, his residence being in the State of New-York, the statute of this State was sufficiently complied with, which declares that the testator shall declare in the presence of his subscribing witnesses the instrument to be his last will and testament. The Court, after hearing quite an elaborate argument by counsel, in which the questions of domicil and residence were thoroughly discussed, reserved its decision.

Wm. Mootrie for appellant; D. D. Field for respondent.

Banking Associations—Is a Liability a Debt Before it is Due?

Abraham Leggett, Respondent, vs. The Bank of Sing Sing, Appellant.—The assignor of the plaintiff was one of the charter members of the Bank of Sing Sing Association. Section 3 of the articles of Association provided: "No share or shares shall be transferable on which any call for an installment of capital, or any interest on such installment, shall remain unpaid, nor unless the stockholder making the transfer shall previously discharge all debts due by him or her to said Association, or shall have remaining capital stock untransferred sufficient to cover and secure the amount that he or she may owe to said Association." Subsequently the assignor made an assignment of his share of stock to the plaintiff; and at the time such assignment was made, the bank held his note for $1,900, *which had not matured*. The Referee and the Court below held that as the note had not matured at the time of notice of assignment, the Bank had no lien upon the stock assigned, as security for the amount.

The Bank appeals to this Court on that point, contending that the above section of the articles of association, covered *all liabilities* of the stockholder, and not merely debts already matured. Case argued.

John K. Porter for defendant. D. D. Field for respondent.

Are Express Forwarders Liable as Common Carriers?—Delivery.

Sweet & Faulkner, Appellants, vs. D. N. Barney, Respondent.—This case was next called and argued. The United States Express Company undertook to deliver to the People's Bank a certain package of money. They delivered it to the messenger of the Bank, from whom it was stolen. The Court below held that the Express Company was not liable, as the delivery was sufficient. This is the point of appeal, the appellants claiming that the delivery was not sufficient. The respondents urge that the delivery was in accordance with custom, and that to be express forwarders was not to be common carriers.

Waldo Hutchins for appellant; Charles O'Conor for respondents.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—STEAMBOAT—PLEADING.

The Naugatuck Transportation Company vs. The Schooner George Gillmer.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamboat *Ansonia* to recover about $800, the amount of the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the schooner, which occurred about noon on the 19th of May, 1858. The steamboat was on her accustomed course between Bridgeport and New-York, and the schooner was bound from Madison, Conn., to New-York. The collision took place near Hunt's Point. As the steamer came round that point her master saw the schooner on the south side of the channel, in the wind. She came round on her starboard tack close hauled, heading north northeast. The wind was east by north or east north-east. As to the amount of wind there was great conflict of testimony. The libelant claiming that it was a working breeze, the claimants insisting that it was light and baffling, and so feeble that they had to use sweeps to help her round in tacking. The libel alleged that after the steamer had passed Hunt's Point a sloop was observed coming down, which, by a sudden tack, compelled the steamboat to keep to starboard; that she blew her whistle to call the attention of the schooner to her position, and seeing that there was danger of a collision stopped her engine and backed as soon as possible; that the schooner kept on till she was close to the steamboat when she tacked, but almost immediately shifted her helm and came into the steamboat on her larboard side.

Held by the Court—That the libelants, in addition to the ordinary onus cast on the prosecuting parties in a collision suit, that of proving themselves clear of all misconduct conducing to the accident, and proving clear culpability on the part of the vessel charged, are bound to show that their steamer skillfully and at proper time employed her high capabilities to protect herself and the sailing-vessel from the collision. That rule does not seem to have been regarded, for on the case made by the libel, the action is placed essentially, if not wholly, on the neglect of the sailing-vessel to screen herself and the steamer from the perils of their position.

That the libel alleges fault in the schooner in that she was out of her proper track. But it does not allege what her proper track was, nor say that she was on a course up or down the Sound, or across it. This mode of pleading is clearly short of alleging a position of navigation by the schooner, on which the libelants can found a claim for damages. It must point out the specific fact of which the schooner was guilty.

The libel further alleges as faults: That the schooner did not tack sooner; did not heed the steamboat's whistle, and shifted her helm back as she did. But it does not say where she should have tacked, nor that the signal was heard on board of her; nor that, if it was, she could obey it, or was bound to do so; nor where the two vessels were in relation to each other when she shifted her helm.

That none of these allegations have that certainty and directness, which would authorize the Court, if accepting them in the fullest force of their natural meaning, to adjudge the schooner in fault on the occasion, or that her acts necessarily caused the injury complained of, much less that these supposed errors on the part of the schooner relieved the steamboat from demonstrating her innocence in all omissions as well as direct acts.

That the schooner was plainly in sight from the time the steamer arrived off Hunt's Point, and it is not alleged that any movement of the schooner prevented those on the steamer from knowing, from the time the schooner tacked, that her tack might interfere with an attempt of the steamer to continue a course across her bows. If, therefore, the libelants' proofs were in accord with their allegations, and supported them fully, they would fail to prove that the precautionary measures imposed on steamers had been carried out by their vessel to the utmost of her capability, or that the schooner was guilty of any culpable omission or commission in her movements preceding the collision.

That the coincidence between the allegations and proofs required by the maritime law in such cases, is not established. Evidence is offered to prove the inability of the steamer to avoid the sloop and the schooner by going out to the larboard and into the river, but there is no allegation as to the nearness of those vessels to each other or to the steamboat, or of the steamboat to Hunt's Point or the northern shore. These are essential particulars towards establishing an excuse to the steamboat for not stopping and keeping out of the way of these vessels or shaping her course to go under their sterns. These facts the libelants cannot try upon proofs alone independent of the pleadings.

That on the proofs the libelants have failed to show that the steamboat adopted the precautions which were reasonable when she came in sight of the vessels infringing upon her proposed track; that there was no impediment, in her own condition or the situation or acts of the schooner, to her pursuing a course which might have avoided the collision. That the libelants have not shown that the schooner had not a working breeze of wind, or that when the steamer passed the sloop and attempted to cross the bows of the schooner there was not room enough for her to go under her stern or to steer far enough to starboard to pass her bows with safety.

Libel therefore dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Rice and Mr. Silliman.

LIABILITY OF MATE FOR CARGO NOT DELIVERED—WAGES—EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas B. Mathews vs. The Brig Selma.—This was a libel to recover $173 80, a balance of wages claimed by the libelant as mate of the brig. The claimant pleaded a tender before suit of $80 82, which he paid into Court, and alleged that the libelant had embezzled at Charleston three barrels of rigging and other articles belonging to the ship, and had also embezzled five bags of coffee out of the cargo of the brig on her return to this port, and that these articles amounted to more than the balance of his wages. The taking of the articles at Charleston was positively sworn to by the steward, but the master testified that he did not know that the articles belonged to the vessel, and he gave the steward a doubtful character for truth.

The evidence as to the coffee was that the bags of coffee were missing, and that the mate, while they were discharging, suggested to one of the crew that if he would stand by him, they two would take coffee enough to get each of them a coat, but the seaman declined to do anything dishonestly.

Held by the Court—That the charge of malfeasance at Charleston is not maintained.

That the proofs are not adequate to convict the mate of embezzlement of the coffee.

But as the mate received the cargo on board at Rio and discharged it here, the proof throws on him the responsibility of accounting for what was not delivered—and on the proofs the cargo was three bags short.

The value of three bags of coffee must, therefore, be deducted from the amount of wages due the libelant. If that value is not agreed upon a reference must be had to ascertain it.

For libelant, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Logan; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

Love's Crosses—The Boy Husband and his "Cruel Parient."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of Sarah Locke.—The relator in this case, which has been heretofore fully reported, was yesterday examined in her own behalf. The respondent, in his cross-examination of the witness, endeavored to show that she had used threats and fraud towards her husband, by which means only he had been induced to marry her. The case was again adjourned to Monday next.

The Costs in the Excise Cases—Decision of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. John Kelty, Sheriff, vs. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.—This was a proceeding on the part of the Sheriff to compel the Comptroller to pay for serving the summons in the cases initiated by the Excise Commissioners, in order to close up unlicensed rum-shops. It has heretofore been fully stated in the TIMES.

The Court now decide that the Comptroller must pay the sum of $3,378 26 for serving the summons in the actions brought in the names of the Commissioners; but the *mandamus* is denied as to the remainder of the disputed items.

Action for Defamation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Morgan L. Curtis vs. Gilbert M. Gillett.—This was an action brought to recover damages in a special action, for defamation. The defendant had been a former partner with the plaintiff, who is now doing business at No. 141 Elm-street, as a manufacturer of chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. The charge of the defendant was that the plaintiff had swindled the defendant at the time he had purchased from the plaintiff an interest in the business.

The defendant put in a plea of justification, and was himself examined as a witness to prove the truth of the charge.

After a protracted trial of several days, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus vindicating his character, and mulcted the defendant in $12 50 damages, besides the costs.

The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, held that the plaintiff could not resort to any evidence of the defendant's ability to pay, otherwise the verdict would probably have been much larger.

For plaintiff, Mr. Whiting; for defendant, Mr. Fullerton.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ellen Miller vs. Peter Puels.—The plaintiff in this case, on the 13th of May, 1849, while on her way to prayer-meeting, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and when opposite the house of the defendant, No. 87½ Division-street, fell into a hole used for the purpose of letting down coal in the vault immediately beneath, and severely injured herself.

The plaintiff charges that the covering was improperly and insecurely fastened, so that by merely stepping upon it, it would slide off, by which neglect of the defendant she was precipitated into the cavity, her side, breast and legs badly injured; from which injuries she was confined six weeks to her house, under medical treatment. She therefore asks judgment against the defendant for the sum of $5,000.

The defendant denies the allegations in the complaint, and upon closing the evidence, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that he did not make the hole, nor was he instrumental in its construction; nor the owner of the premises, he being but the lessee of the premises. But it was contended by the plaintiff that having leased the premises for the period of twenty years, and then having renewed the lease the defendant was liable for continuing the nuisance, if not for having originally created it. The Court submitted the case to the jury who found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

C. Saeffer for plaintiff; E. C. Delavan for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

YOUNG IN CRIME.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, James H. Young pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and went to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

QUARRELSOME NEIGHBORS.

Bernard McCann was then tried for assault and battery on Hugh McPike. The prisoner having left some articles in the care of the complainant, went to recover them, and being refused possession, got into a squabble, and broke the complainant's arm, besides otherwise severely injuring him. The prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

A THIEF.

James R. O'Brien, who had been convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

A SOLDIER OF SOLFERINO AT THE BAR.

Louis Agosta, indicted for felonious assault was next tried. The prisoner, complainant, lawyer and witnesses were all Italians. The complainant, who follows a perepatetic mechanical ministrelsy, got into a dispute with the prisoner, who stabbed him in his breast and back. Two or three witnesses testified to this effect. The complainant was at the hospital two days. The prisoner had served in the Italian army at Magenta and Solferino. He had also been on the stage in opera at the Academy of Music in this City. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

GUN DISCHARED BY ACCIDENT.

Jacques Traub, indicted for felonious assault on a little girl, by shooting at her, was next tried. But the evidence making it appear that the whole affair was an accident, the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

ANDREW J. HACKLEY IN CONTEMPT AND IN JAIL.

At this point the Grand Jury came in reporting that Andrew J. Hackley, summoned before them as a witness, had refused to answer the following questions:

Q.—What did you do with the $48,000 which you received from Thomas Hope on the 11th of February, for the purposes of the street-cleaning contract? To which the witness answered: "In the absence of counsel, unprepared as I am, my answer might furnish a link in the chain, or lead to some evidence that would criminate me in some way."

The question was again repeated in open Court, and as the witness still refused to answer, Recorder HOFFMAN adjudged him guilty of contempt, and ordered his commitment to the County Jail for thirty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Charles Hill, Samuel Briggs.

For Felonious Assault—John Johnson, John Drake.

For Mayhem—Terrence Monnohan.

For Forgery—Alexander Riley, Leopold Herz, *alias* Louis Schmidt.

For Burglary—Joseph C. Heenan.

For Larceny—Isaac Welsbach, James Hammond, William Sergeant, Sebastian Krollman.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Rachel Meyers.

For Seduction—Dominick Eisenburger.

For Malfeasance in Office—Thomas Cushing.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Potts vs. Badger.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $5 costs.

Rodgers et al. vs. McLean et al.—Motion granted, unless the purchaser gives a bond to the people, &c., for the benefit of persons interested within twenty days from notice of the order, to be entered on this decision, in the penalty of $50,000, with two securities, &c.

Bull vs. Mellius.—Motion denied with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*White vs. Heywood.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eager et al. vs. Snedeker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Neil vs. Parker.—Motion for retaxation of costs denied, with $10 costs.

Guild et al. vs. Kennady.—Default opened on the ground that the course was irregularly noticed; $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 18.

$5,000	U. S. 6's,'81 Reg.	89	100	Erie Railroad	22
10,000	do	88¾	700	do	21
25,000	do	88	100	do	21⅛
10,000	do	87⅜	75	do	21⅜
10 000	do	b3. 88	20	do	21⅜
25,000	U.S.6's.'81.Coup.	87	200	Hudson River R.	37⅛
500	Trea.12⅝Ct.N'ts.	100	30	do	37⅜
2,000	Kentucky St. 6's	90	320	Harlem Railroad	12
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.'90	55	200	do	12¾
10,000	do	s15 83¾	100	do	s60 13
10,000	Vir. St. 6s	s30 47	50	Har. R. Pref'd	s10 32½
6,000	do	48	100	do	s30 32⅝
5,000	do	47½	250	do	32⅝
2,000	do	47⅜	50	do	33⅜
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	150	Reading Railroad	32
6,000	Mo. State 6s	s30 48½	100	do	31⅜
57,600	do	49	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 46
5,000	do	s10 49	150	do	46
5 000	do	s10 49½	50	do	s10 45¼
2,000	do	49⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	14
1,000	do	49⅜	100	M.S.&N.I.R. G'd S.	31
1,000	Cal. State 7s	79	225	do	30⅛
1,000	N. Y. S. 6s, 1874	96	100	do	30¼
1,000	City 6s, 1875	100½	50	do	s10 30
1,000	Erie R.4th mt. b.	81	1376	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
4,000	Har. 1st mt. bs.	100	25	do	s30 62½
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. bs.	81	50	do	63¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	92	70	do	63⅛
3,000	do	91¼	250	do	63⅜
3,000	do	91	100	do	s6 63¾
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CROCKERY STOCK FOR SALE.—AN OLD established stand in a great thoroughfare in Brooklyn, will be sold on favorable terms. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed,) J. L. BAILEY, 134 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

LARGE TREES AT HALF PRICE—THE LARGEST WANTED FOR STREETS.—Norway Spruce and other Evergreens, Maples, Lindens, Horse Chestnut, Abele, Cypress, Mountain Ash, Larch, &c.; Large Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, &c.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamber work and waiting; is willing to assist with children, or plain sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 246, West 31st-st., where most satisfactory reference will be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196, near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply, from 10 till 3, at No. 227 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; can take charge of children and work on the sewing-machine; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl wants a situation as chamber maid and to do washing and ironing; she speaks English, and knows her business very well; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 260 10th-st., near 1st-av., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 251 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, in a private family to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 116 East 30th-st, where she has lived three years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, to do chamber work and washing, or as chambermaid and sewing, with best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and lwnsdress, or chambermaid and sewing; has he best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 35 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 523 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress, and willing to assist if required. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman with three years' recommendation from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 427 26th-st., corner 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls as chambermaids and waitresses. Inquire at the corner of Grand-av. and Hiskory-st., East Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl desires employment as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Can be seen for two days at present employers', No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house or a hotel; the best of City reference. Also, a laundress who has lived in first-class families in New York, understands fluting; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference given. Call at 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker, and has no objection to go to the country, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 25 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place; would take care of a house for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the coarse washing and ironing: two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who understands soups, meats, game, jellies, and all kinds of deserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has no object on to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 5.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family; best city reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-rate cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 33 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in Inquire at No. 142 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for three days. Good reference from last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or the housework of a small family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing, in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived several years. Call at No. 156 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in plain washing; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing or take charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; also a good baker. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 232 7th av., between 28th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Horatio-st., two doors from Greenwich-av., in Jackson-square.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOwoman wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing; good references. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 248 East 14th-st., a few doors from Avenue A, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for 100 nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, 8 first-class cooks, 18 good plain cooks and laundresses, 5 regular laundresses, 12 seamstresses, 14 nurses, 20 chambermaids and waiters, 24 general housework'rs. Also, dairymaids, men for farmers, gardeners, hostlers, &c. First-class Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman as good cook; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO young girls wish situations, one as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; the other as chambermaid and waiter, city or country; best of city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress in a private family. Good City reference. Apply at No. 195 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two sisters, one first class cook; understands it in all its branches; the other as first-rate laundress or chambermaid or assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful woman and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1854, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor R. CARROL has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objections to children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 30th-st., until suited. Also, a respectable young woman as waitress. To save trouble none but first-class need apply.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or is competent of taking care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character, integrity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like to go out by the day or week in hotels and private families; best of City reference as to competency and ability. Call at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman in a small private family, to do general housework. Can be seen at corner of Front and Washington sts., Brooklyn, over candy-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY OF refinement, respectability and experience desires a situation in the above capacity in some gentleman's family, or would like to obtain a furnished house where rent could be taken in board. Not possessing ties detaining her in this City, any advantageous opportunity offered elsewhere would be equally appreciated. Call or address E. H. C., at her present residence, 4 East 35th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady desires to make arrangements with a family, or widower, as housekeeper; is competent to take charge of small children; would not object to go out of the City; references of the first respectability given. Address L. P. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found willing and obliging in all respects. Call or address No. 156 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear; is a Protestant.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable English woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; has had great experience in dressmaking, hair dressing, &c.; has no objection to light chamberwork or traveling; best of references given. Address E. B., No. 36 Vandewater-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse; can take in her care a baby from its birth; is good at plain sewing and all kind of embroideries; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 265 13th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, who speaks English, as nurse, and to take care of children to go with a private family to San Francisco. The payment of passage will be considered sufficient compensation. Address B. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—I HAVE HAD IN MY EMployment for two years past, an excellent woman, as nurse, who is no longer needed by me and wants more active employment; she is intelligent, neat, obliging, strong and healthy; is a very superior laundress; can sew and do chamberwork, and is a Protestant. Any person who can offer her a first-class place, chiefly as laundress, will call at No. 139 West 35th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman as child's nurse; understands all kinds of housework and family sewing, and would not object to making herself generally useful. Call at No. 113 Macdougal-st.; can be seen for a week.

A MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse has a few months disengaged at present, and would like to make a few engagements; she has the best of recommendations as to ability and experience, from the most eminent physicians in the City, and can also refer to those families where she has nursed, which are of the very first class. Call at No. 21 Amity-place, Bleecker-st.

A WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant German young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; can do fine sewing; no objection to City or country; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 342 38th-st., two doors from the corner of 9th-av., in the shoe store.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to take care of children and sew, or to do waiting and chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good reference. Inquire at her present employer, No. 51 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; no objection to traveling; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and light chamberwork, if required; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at 142 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress, who has lived for years in the above capacity; can come well recommended from her last place, for five years. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—WANTED, situations for a large number of excellent servants of every description, highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, whom they have served, many of which are desirous of going into the country. Employers who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on honorable principles, and in every instance where there is any disappointment, or no servant is supplied no charge will be made. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALways ready for City or country—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS JUNIOR CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY THE son of a late British Consul, a situation as junior clerk or assistant salesman in any wholesale store; he writes a good hand, and understands German thoroughly, having studied that language in Germany; the highest references given. Address E. R, care of Messrs. Camp & Philips, No. 61 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man as coachman in a private family; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objections to the country; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. M., No 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days; is a single man.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 264 5th-av., with his last employer; is not afraid of work; has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN the above capacity, by a married man, without incumbrances, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce most satisfactory references from his last and present employer. Has no objections to the country. Address J. W., No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man as coachman; will assist in the garden if required; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, Industrious German a situation as coachman; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address GERMAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a young married couple, Protestants, situations in the country. The man understands the care of horses, or would go as coachman. His wife would go as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The man is very handy in vegetable gardening. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 52 Pitt-st., top floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; he understands his business—flower and vegetable garden—and is willing to take care of one or two horses; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address L. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable, strictly temperate young man, a situation in the above capacity; understands his business thoroughly in both branches, and has the best reference from his late employer. Address P. C., for three days, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above by a respectable single young man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; understands his business; is perfectly temperate and willing and obliging; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, FARMER OR GARDENER.—A Protestant young man, active, honest, and sober, uses neither tobacco or rum; is a careful and judicious driver, is also an excellent groom; has no objections to help on a farm; is a good vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work. Call, or address JOHN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE young man desires a coachman's situation in a nice private family; is good groom and very careful driver; has good references from his two last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; can give good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY one who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse grapery, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference, where he has received first class prizes. Can be seen or by writing to No. 71 Liberty-st., E. S., care A. Smith, Seedsman.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, understands green-house grapes flowers and vegetables their cultivation in general; good reference for the last six years; can speak to gentlemen to that effect if desired; also understands the care of horses. Address ROBERT, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTant man desires a situation to take charge of a garden, horses and cows, and to do general work on a country place; he well understands his work; most satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., in the basement.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, aged 40, from Scotland, as light porter, assistant to a gardener or in a provision-store; has had ten years' experience behind counter, with full charge. Address A. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Address E. W. GELLESPIEU, upholsterer, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant man, single, in a genteel family, as waiter; no objections to the country; is thoroughly competent for his duties; the best of City references given. Address A. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, or call at No. 69 3d-av., near 12th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has got the best of City references. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, 3d door above 18th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman is an excellent cook, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 294 4th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A RESPECTAble single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, grooming, carriage and harness cleaning, the care of stock and milking; can produce good reference from last and former employers; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—AN ENGLISHman and wife are in immediate want of employment; the wife as cook, &c.; the husband as coachman, groom and to make himself generally useful; no objections to City or country; first class City references. Address W. M. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS to engage with a family two days in the week. Apply at No. 835 8th-av., in the millinery-store, between 44th and 45th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A MAN AS book-keeper; none need apply but those that are good judges of money. Apply at No. 218 Washington-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A good cook and chambermaid, to go to Brooklyn, E. D.; must be neat, clean, and understand their business, and must come well recommended; sisters preferred. Apply at No. 239 and 241 Water-st., after 10 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE MAN COOK. Must come well recommended. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel. Hours 10 to 12 A. M.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE coachman, German, Swiss or French preferred; best of references required. Call at No. 14 West 23d st., before 11 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS CON "FIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, 9½ feet hold; engine 26 inch cylinder 9 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE BOARD OF SUPERvisors of Kings County, having resolved to build a Court-house for said County, the undersigned, by authority and on behalf of said Board, hereby invite architects who desire to compete for prizes to submit plans on or before 12 o'clock noon, on or before the 3d day of June next, to be deposited with A. H. OSBORN, Clerk of said Board, at his office, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The prizes will be $250 for the first, $125 for the second, $75 for the third, and $50 for the fourth, to be adjudged by the Board of Supervisors, they reserving the right to reject all, or to adopt portions of all those to whom premiums may be awarded.

Circulars giving the location and a diagram of the ground, the required accommodations to be provided in said building, together with the rules to be observed by those presenting plans for competition, may be procured of said Clerk, or of either of the undersigned.

STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
WILLIAM COIT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN GARRISON, corner Bushwick-av. and Cook-s.
WILLIAM J. CROPSEY, Fort Hamilton.
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 65 Myrtle-av., Committee.

WASHING MACHINE.—CHALLENGE AND RIGHT FOR SALE.—I now challenge and will wash with any inventor of washing machines in the world, in public, for one hundred thousand dollars, and I make no exceptions as to price or cost of machines. My "Challenge Washer" is a new invention, just patented; is all wood; no iron to rust the clothes, no friction to wear them out; they wash eight towels, a sheet, tablecloth or shirt in one minute, and wring them out besides, the water being forced through the clothes 120 times a minute. This is a great invention. It washes coats, pants, quilts, counterpanes, and the most delicate fabrics, and wrings them out without injury. $1,000 per month made by buying counties and selling town rights, or manufacturing the machines. Price according to population. Send for circular, with wood-cut, with return stamp. Price for each machine, with wringer attached, $5. Address VAN HOESEN & BRO., No 67 South-st., New York. P. S.—Machines sent anywhere by express, and warranted to please or money returned.

TO THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Messrs. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO., of No. 23 Salisbury-st., Strand, London, England, Agents to some of the Continental Governments, and principal Booksellers on the Continent, finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining or ascertaining the prices of subscribing or advertising in the "American Press," are compelled thus to appeal to them to request that they will be good enough to supply Messrs. W. S. K. with their terms for Europe, or direct their agents in England to do so.

FAMILY SEWING.—THE USE OF A WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine, operator and master, may be had on reasonable terms on application at No. 329 Cherry-st., or by note addressed SEWING M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE BRIGAND—THE RED GHOSTS—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FLYING DUTCHMAN, Evening—RUTH OAKLEY, CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

To Our Subscribers.

We are in receipt of very many letters from subscribers in the City, complaining that the TIMES does not reach them until a very late hour, and that copies cannot be procured at the news-stands. We can only urge in excuse that the recent increase in our circulation has been far more rapid than we were prepared for,—and that we have frequently been unable to supply the demand until a very late hour in the morning. We have taken measures which will, we trust, obviate the difficulty hereafter.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, yesterday commenced active opposition to the operations of the Government, by obstructing the entrance to Norfolk Harbor, by sinking boats, so that the vessels-of-war now at the Gosport Navy-yard cannot be taken out. The news was brought to Baltimore by the captain of a steamer which arrived from Norfolk yesterday. He also reports that the Custom house had been broken into, and a large quantity of arms seized. The Revenue cutter at Norfolk had also been boarded, and the guns taken off. Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation, in which he recognizes the Independence of the Confederate States, and says that the President has no power to call for any extraordinary force to make war on a foreign Power. There happens to be a slight difference of opinion, however, between President LINCOLN and Gov. LETCHER, as to the independence of the Confederate States having been yet achieved.

Yesterday was a day of continued excitement in Washington, induced by innumerable reports received relative to actual and projected movements of the Secessionists. The obstruction of the entrance of the harbor of Norfolk by order of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, caused much feeling, as well as the seizure of arms at that place, in the Custom-house and on board the revenue cutter. The report also prevailed that an overwhelming force was marching on Harper's Ferry to take possession of that point, and the large quantity of arms stored there, and regret was expressed that the Government had not taken some steps to be prepared for such an emergency. A telegram from Baltimore, however, informs us that all the reports relative to the seizure of Harper's Ferry are without foundation,—at least, a dispatch from there, dated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, stated that all was then quiet. A full company of United States artillerists is stationed there, and the place is surrounded by a strong Union population.

It is officially announced by the War Department that a new Military Department is established, to be known as the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, including the Potomac river on the Virginia shore, according to the original boundary of the District. Col. C. F. SMITH, of the Tenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department, with his head-quarters at the Capital.

The *Baltic* arrived here yesterday from Charleston, bringing Maj. ANDERSON, with the officers and men late in the garrison of Fort Sumter. Maj. ANDERSON and his officers were landed at the Battery from a steamtug at 2 o'clock, where they were received by an immense concourse of people, amid unbounded enthusiasm. After returning the salutations of the people, the Major entered a carriage and was immediately driven to the Brevoort House, where his wife has been for some time a resident. The hotel was soon surrounded by a large throng of people, and in response to their wishes, Maj. ANDERSON appeared upon the balcony and waved his hat in acknowledgment of their greetings.

A narration of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, with a succint account of all the incidents which occurred during the firing from the rebel batteries, the effect of the shots upon the forts, the conflagration of the barracks, and other thrilling facts, may be found in the TIMES of this morning, as detailed by a gentleman who was connected with Major ANDERSON'S staff.

The military furore of the City continues to increase with each succeeding day. Yesterday the American flag was displayed from every prominent building in the City, and floated from innumerable masts in the harbor. The arrival, early in the morning, of a regiment of 800 men from Massachusetts, on their way to Washington, increased the enthusiasm for enlisting, and the various recruiting places were overrun with applicants. The announcement that the Seventh Regiment—the pet and pride of New-York—had received marching orders, was the subject of general conversation, and of anxious interest to the families and friends of its members. The enrollment of volunteers continued with unabated vigor in all parts of the City, and every indication was given that the men of New-York are in earnest. It is probable that the Rhode Island Regiment will arrive this morning, *en route* for Washington. From all parts of the North and West, also, the reports which reach us are of the most satisfactory character. The military spirit is thoroughly aroused.

The steamship *Kedar*, with advices from Europe one day later, touched at Halifax yesterday on her way to New-York. She announces that the *Niagara* left Liverpool on the 6th, for Halifax and Boston, with £35,000 in specie on board, but she has not yet arrived. The commercial news by the *Kedar* is but little later than was received by the *North Briton*, and presents no change. Affairs in the United States continue to furnish topics of discussion in the London papers. The *Times* is of the opinion that the prohibition of the African Slave-trade in the Southern Confederacy is merely a blind for England, and that it means nothing. Both the Northern and Southern Tariffs are considered as hostile to British interests. Warlike rumors continue to prevail in France, and all the Marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary council of war at Paris. In Italy, also, military operations were reported as about to commence, in which GARIBALDI was to bear a prominent part; and judging from the increased agitation in other parts of Europe, a general war during the coming Summer may be considered as extremely probable.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Wednesday afternoon, with advices from San Francisco to the 6th inst. Trade with the interior was much interrupted by damage to the roads, caused by the recent freshets. The California Legislature, having got the Senatorial question off their hands, had gone to work in good earnest, and had granted permits to their railway companies to lay rails through the principal streets of San Francisco. The bill appropriating money for a survey of the harbor, with a view to determining upon the necessity of building a bulkhead, had also passed both houses. Senator MCDOUGALL was on the point of leaving for Washington. A decision has been rendered by the United States District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in favor of ROBERT MORRISON, for $25,000 damages, for having sold MORRISON'S state-room ticket to other parties, and compelling himself and wife to make the passage in a room with two other passengers. Advices from Oregon to the 29th, and British Columbia to the 23d ult., are received, but there is nothing of special importance.

The Board of Councilmen last evening passed resolutions to sustain the Government, without distinction of party, and to allow the salaries of all employes of the City Government who may volunteer, or be called into the service of the General Government, to go on during their absence. The Clerk of the Board, Mr. CHAS. T. MCLENACHAN, who is a member of the Seventh Regiment, was granted leave of absence for such time as his services may be required by the United States Government.

In the Court of Appeals a case was yesterday argued involving the question whether the law of the domicil, or of the residence of the decedent should be complied with in the execution of a will. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND rendered his decision in the matter of Excise costs, claimed by Sheriff KELLY, allowing a small proportion of the fees claimed. In the General Sessions there were one conviction of felonious assault, one acquittal on a similar charge, and some minor pleas taken. The event of the day, however, was the commitment of ANDREW J. HACKLEY, for contempt, in refusing to answer questions propounded by the Grand Jury, in relation to corruption in obtaining the street-cleaning contract.

There is continued excitement in the Stock Market, with a fairish state of prices at the close of business, yesterday afternoon. New-York Central 70 ₩ cent.; Missouris, 48; Virginias, 46½. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London dull—107@107½ for Bankers.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,000 bales, at very firm rates. Less activity was apparent in Breadstuffs; the variations in prices, however, were not important. Rice was in brisk request, and 2,300 tierces were reported sold at from $4@$5 ₩ 100 lbs. The inquiry for Provisions was good, and sellers had any existing advantage. Whisky was quoted higher. Sugars were purchased to the extent of 1,700 hhds. of all kinds, at steady rates. Coffee, Fish, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Seeds, Hemp, Tobacco, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Hay. The changes in other branches of trade were trivial.

The Crisis of the Country and the Duty of the Government.

Men never realize the rapidity with which a *revolution* moves. Three months ago a person would have been regarded as a madman who had predicted the present state of affairs, which are but the logical and inevitable sequences of premises as pronounced as are the events now before us. It was perhaps too much to expect that the Administration, recently installed in Washington, and having hardly a thought of duties differing from official routine, should match in energy and promptitude, and in a proper appreciation of the crisis, a party that for twenty years has been maturing its plans, that for eight years past has administered nearly every department at Washington for their direct promotion, and had corrupted its officials and the army and navy to such an extent as to remove, apparently, every obstacle to its schemes—the capture of our National Capital, and the subversion of our Government. The plan had long been well matured.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN was simply the spark that fired the train. The promptitude of the rebels, and our own incredulity and inertness, were in most striking and painful contrast. They were as decided and clear in their objects months ago as to-day. Their first necessity was to gain golden moments for preparation. Hence the famous "don't irritate" policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, which consisted in entirely negative action on our part, and the most energetic on theirs. Under this policy, which, with Mr. BUCHANAN was reduced, tacitly at least, to a compact, most of the forts and property belonging to the United States in the South, became an easy prey. Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration inherited this compact or *status*, or fancied itself compelled by want of sufficient force, or of a proper degree of popular support, to accept it. In the meantime, the rebels were incessant in their efforts. Around Fort Sumter works were pushed till it was completely encircled in their fatal coil. When Major ANDERSON first retired to that fortress, he could have easily destroyed every hostile approach. His hands were tied till resistance became hopeless, and he was compelled to surrender, a prisoner of war.

This case well illustrates the difference that has prevailed between the antagonists. One has, from the start, been distinct in its aims and instant in action—the other without any well-defined ideas or plans as to the future, or of the character or objects of its opponent. In spite of the most positive proof to the contrary, it still looked for the return to their allegiance, and to reason, of the seceding States. Perhaps it could not have been otherwise. Most of us for a time shared in the delusion. We could not believe that the infamous outrages at the South expressed the true character of their people. We could not realize that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the leading member of Mr. PIERCE'S Cabinet, had for twenty years, with unflagging zeal, been pursuing the darling object of his life. Mr. LINCOLN, a plain country gentleman, interpreted other people's motives by his own. We are wiser now, and we trust he is not behind us in his appreciation of the crisis, or in the character and motives of his antagonist.

Mr. DAVIS expects and intends to chase him from his Capital, to subvert his Government, and to establish negro Slavery in every State in the Union. He is armed with the weapons stolen from our forts and magazines. He expects to exhaust us by crippling our trade and industries, and as a crowning intimidation, he now proclaims his intention through pirates and privateers, of sweeping our commerce from the seas, and of destroying us, by destroying the means upon which we subsist.

We excuse the past, but the people will not tolerate similar mistakes in the future. If the Administration realize the magnitude of the crisis of to-day, let its action be what they will see three months hence it should have been. The smallest possible demonstration on the part of the Government six months ago would have averted the whole catastrophe. It can no longer be dealt with by emollients, or by anything but an overpowering force. It is not only the instinct of self-preservation in a life-and-death struggle, but where right is clearly on one side, it is the humane policy to deal the most effectual and fatal blow in our power. Our first step should be to close every Southern port as effectually as if an impassable barrier were constructed across its mouth. We should instantly signify to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS that if a single one of our ships is touched by his privateers or pirates, we will march a *liberating* army from one end to the other of his dominions. He is struggling to reach our *jugular*. Let us menace his. Let us tell him that from the day he turns pirate, wherever the American flag floats, it floats over the *free*.

The Administration must bring to an immediate test the loyalty of the non-Seceding States. Take the case of Virginia. From the moment of the outbreak, every artisan in the State that could be employed has been at work fabricating arms for the rebels. All this is carried on as openly as the manufacture of carriages in our City. During the whole time, she has done all in her power to encourage and shield the conspiracy. If she remains nominally in the Confederacy, it is undoubtedly because in this way she can accomplish her objects, and embarrass Government more effectually than by passing the overt act. Her leading member of Congress was Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Aid at Fort Sumter. She refuses to respond to the Government call for men, or to allow the passage of the Federal troops through her territory. By her acts she is as much out of the Union as South Carolina. With such treachery under a guise of loyalty, we should take instant issue. The first step of Government, after marshaling its forces, should be to march a column of 25,000 men directly upon Richmond. If the State is loyal, she will hail its approach, and assist its advance. If treacherous, let the first thunderbolt of war fall upon her head. Let her know that the law on the statute book is to be law in practice; that treason is death; that every man caught in arms against the Government must pay the instant penalty. Let Mr. DIX'S instructions, "to shoot every man that dares to pull down the American flag," be the standing order of the march.

In every view we can take of the crisis, it is a life-and-death struggle. We must inscribe upon our banner, LAW. We intend to obey it, and to enforce it. The moment we cast aside this watch-word we are lost. Anarchy follows, and with it our material destruction, without the sight or the threat of an enemy. We have allowed license to run wild, till it has dismembered the country. We must have no more traitors in Washington, or in official positions. In the vindication of law we never need count consequences; they will always prove beneficent in the end.

A great crime has been committed against property, against order, and against humanity, by destroying, for a time at least, the value of an example of a government both free and united. The whole free North are swelling with indignation at the outrage. A half million, if called, will rush to arms to vindicate our flag, which to them symbolizes their traditions, their aspirations, and their hopes. So long as this proudly waves, we feel secure of the blessings we have enjoyed. No spirit of revenge or cruelty mixes with our ardor. Returning sense, or integrity, or honor, or respect for law at the South will be hailed with delight and accepted as a promise of reconciliation. But so long as the outrages of the past are persisted in, Government should exert its whole strength in its most effective way. There should be no more Cabinet meetings over petty appointments to office. Mr. LINCOLN has only to reflect the intelligence and wishes of the people, and all will be well. But if he fails from a want of a proper appreciation of the crisis, or from want of promptness and energy, a fearful retribution awaits him, in which the whole Nation will be involved.

The Exodus of the Seventh.

A roll like that of a drum—like that which will reverberate this afternoon through the streets of New-York, has passed over the City. A gathering enthusiasm, unparalleled since the early days of the Revolution, thrills through the stores, startles Wall-street, and palpitates in the banks. Every gun fired at Fort Sumter has found an echo here, which instead of fading into a mere voice, like the classic nymph, has started up in the shape of brawny men and bristling bayonets.

Broadway, to-day, will tremble with the march of the Seventh Regiment on their way to Washington. What reception they may receive on their march has been already foreshadowed by the action of liberal merchants, the outspoken expression of the populace, the crowds that nightly press around the armory. New-York loves the Seventh. It has distilled all its best blood into it. Hard as the parting may be, there are few fathers that will not glow with honest pride as they see their sons pass down the street to-day on their sacred mission for the conservation of the Union.

An informal and spontaneous meeting was held last night at the armory over Tompkins Market. The scene was more than interesting, it was earnest. Members of companies hurrying in with their camp equipments. Hearty shakes of the hands between friends about to part for—who knows what? Crowds of curious citizens gathering at the doors of the rooms of the various companies with a good, honest smile, and mute but eloquent approval, not hovering on their lips, but leaping right out of their hearts. All the fine enthusiasm of the nervous American nature was aroused. While the Regiment is away from the City, the heart of New-York, as if connected with it by some subtle telegraphic fibre, will thrill with its success, or choke at its disaster.

In the rooms of the several companies the scene, although more exclusive, was not less stirring. There was a rush of candidates for election. Avalanches of young men crowded their names on the application papers. Old members pertinaciously insisted on being re-elected. There was no mistake about the universal feeling. All party principles were sunk; all sectional differences of opinion extinguished. Between the members of the regiment previously occupying opposing political platforms, the hatchet was buried, and the bayonet of the Union arose in its stead.

Bright, burnished, calm and determined, the pet regiment of the City will make its first exodus from the State on active service to-day. The unanimity and promptitude of their action is the best rebuke to those who have twitted them with being fair-weather soldiers. Though the Seventh may wear kid gloves, the South may find that it has underneath them hands of iron.

ACCURATE AND ENTERPRISING.—We find the following interesting item of intelligence in the late New-York organ of the Secessionists, the *Herald*;—it makes its appearance there as a special dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1861.

AN Englishman *named Jasper* arrived here this morning, from Charleston, S. C. He came by way of Richmond, Va. He reports that he was arrested in Charleston, charged with being the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and that the *British Consul interfered and demanded of Gov. Pickens his immediate release, on the ground that Jasper was a British subject.* The Consul notified Gov. PICKENS that if the release was not promptly made, he *should forthwith order the British West India fleet to blockade Charleston*, and would demand satisfaction of the United States Government, and his Government *would release Jasper by force. Gov. Pickens immediately apologized to the Consul, and ordered the release of Jasper*; and, when he left Charleston, Gov. PICKENS, at the request of the Consul, delivered to Jasper a passport, which he showed in this city this morning.

There is little doubt but that the prompt action of the British Consul at Charleston in Jasper's behalf may be taken as evidence of the sympathies of the British Government towards the North and against the South.

This will be very fresh news to a great many people; probably nobody will be more astonished on reading it than the British Consul at Charleston, Gov. PICKENS and Mr. "JASPER." It will be to every one of them the first information he has received on the subject.

The dispatch illustrates the usual accuracy of the *Herald's* information. The gentleman in question was not an Englishman,—his name was not Jasper,—the British Consul did not interfere on his behalf, nor demand his release, nor threaten to blockade Charleston, nor to demand satisfaction, nor say that his Government would release Jasper by force. Nor did Gov. PICKENS apologize to the Consul, or give Jasper a passport, either at the Consul's request or without it. With these trifling exceptions, the report is substantially correct.

The *Herald* undoubtedly knew perfectly well the exact facts in regard to the arrest of our correspondent, for they had been published in detail in THE TIMES. But it is never content with publishing the truth. It deems it necessary always to embellish it, and add to it fresh touches likely to create more of a public sensation. This is one of its habitual tricks,—but in this instance it was performed with rather more than its usual recklessness and impudence.

Volunteers for the Union.

The patriotism of the loyal States is at last aroused, our people gradually realizing that an attack on the National Government is no longer confined to the bombast of Southern speeches, but has become an active and embodied principle, dominant in seven of the extreme Southern States, and struggling for impious ascendency in all. Naturally, and as a tribute of honest respect to our late brethren, we were slow to suspect them of deliberate treason—reluctant to let the idea get lodgment in our minds, that any considerable portion of American citizens could be brought to unite in so foul and causeless a conspiracy. Great latitude was allowed in estimating the fiery expressions of Cotton State stump eloquence,—the loyal States feeling conscious of their strength, and reposing in complacent, and even amused, security, while listening to the bluster and braggadocio in which certain blatant captains of the "Gulf Squadron" have lived and moved and had their being for the past ten or a dozen years.

But, with the first shot fired against Fort Sumter, all these cherished illusions have vanished. The veil raised by our confiding affection is rudely torn aside, and we stand face to face with masses of armed and furious rebels, seeking our lives with weapons stolen from the national armories of the country by one of their own number, whom we had loaded with honors and invested with the solemnities of official trust. In the blackened and dented walls of Sumter—its terraces desolated by fire, its guns dismounted or unmanageable, its roof strewn with broken shells and flattened shot, its weaker parapets in ruins, and its magazines swept clear of the last pound of moldering biscuit on which the gallant handfull of its defenders had subsisted and defied the power of seven thousand assailants, until compelled by hunger to succumb,—in this sad scene of ruin, and raising our eyes to the snake-wreathed Palmetto emblem now floating from the staff which held aloft, through two days of fire, the banner of the Union,—we of the loyal States dismiss the generous illusions that have beset and betrayed us, acknowledging the rugged fact of rebellion, and casting aside all former considerations, while we prepare rapidly, though still with reluctance, for the bloody arbitration of civil war.

The rebels of the Cotton States, in our days of peace, have taunted the North with lack of physical courage. The brawlers of Cotton State tap-rooms, and the desperadoes of the Mississippi gaming-table, have been unable to account otherwise for the concerted refusal of many Northern representatives to violate the laws, both of God and man, by engaging in duels, whenever challenged, with adversaries who have reduced this species of private slaughter to a cruel and deliberate art. The challengers grew vain of the cheap glory thus purchased—their blunted intelligence or long habits of violence not allowing them to comprehend that moral repugnance and not physical fear—respect for law and not apprehension of death—the manifest inequality of the combat and not any unwillingness to engage in fair fight for a sufficient cause—lay behind the refusal of our Northern Congressmen and Senators, to adjourn debate from the floor of the house to an open field near Bladensburgh, and to exchange the weapons of logic and fact for the much briefer arguments invented by Cols. COLT and BOWIE.

But in the aroused enthusiasm which now fills every street and highway with thronging cohorts of volunteers,—hundreds and thousands pouring out from every Ward, and District, and hamlet, and eager to be employed in defence of the Union, where only dozens or scores can be accepted;—in the elate and joyous military spirit, now flashing from every house-top in waving banners, filling every avenue and thoroughfare with files of glittering steel, and causing the air to vibrate, as fresh and yet fresh accessions of ardent Volunteers sweep onward, keeping time to martial music, in these first rudimentary demonstrations of the response to be made by the loyal States to Mr. LINCOLN'S call, those Fire-Eaters who have flattered themselves that we are not "a military people," encounter their first rebuke,—to be bitterly emphasized hereafter whenever the shock of arms is reached.

Everywhere our people are rushing to the defence of the Union with eagerness and pride. The Volunteers whose services are accepted become objects of envy to all their less fortunate associates. Mothers, wives and sisters, suppressing the emotions natural to their sex, give the parting kiss to son, or brother, or husband, bound for the scene of probable collision, with all the proud affection and generous self-sacrifice of the old heroic days. Our young men feel that it will be of noble service to them, to the last day of their lives, however long they may live, to have taken part in the struggle now pending between the lawless insurgents of the Southern Heptarchy, and the loyal upholders of the best and most beneficent Government that the sun has yet witnessed. The world will applaud them while they live, and their children's children speak with pride of their services.

In this City—as well becomes the Metropolis of the Union—the Volunteer movement has already enlisted the best intelligence and bravest hearts of all classes. To judge from present indications, the full quota of troops required from the State of New-York can be had on Manhattan Island alone—and these, or a majority of them, are not raw recruits, unused to discipline or organized action; but men who, either in the Militia or Fire Department, have already learned obedience and the habit of acting in concert—those most necessary elements of a soldier's education. While it is admitted on all hands that the two Massachusetts regiments which passed through our City yesterday morning and evening, presented every promise of efficiency and the full discharge of all their duties to the Country,—we claim for the citizen and volunteer soldiery of the Empire State a higher grade of discipline than can elsewhere be found in similar organizations, and would encourage a noble spirit of rivalry between these gallant bodies of men, as to which shall best serve the common cause of the Union, and reflect most credit on the respective States whose banners are confided to their care.

Major Anderson.

This gallant officer arrived with his command in this City yesterday, and was received with a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. Thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens crowded the streets through which he passed, and lingered for hours in the vicinity of his hotel, eager to see him and assure him of the universal applause which greets his gallant and noble defence of the Stars and Stripes. He was visited during the day by great numbers of our citizens, and in the evening twenty or thirty of our most prominent merchants and bankers called to pay their respects.

Major ANDERSON is in excellent health, though by no means free from vestiges of the anxiety and fatigue he has recently undergone. He speaks of his conduct at Fort Sumter with the quiet ease of one who is conscious of having done his duty, and who values that consciousness infinitely beyond any other reward. He has had a task of unusual difficulty, being required not simply to make a military defence of the fort entrusted to his care, but to exercise for months wise discretion under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, and where a mistake might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish a far more complete and authentic account of the defence of the fort than has yet been given to the public. It embraces many incidents of great interest. It seems that Major ANDERSON did not surrender the Fort at all,—that word having never been used in the negotiations. Gen. WIGFALL proposed that it should be evacuated, on the same terms which had been previously proposed. As Major A. had but four barrels of powder and only three cartridges accessible remaining, he accepted the proposition. Some twenty-five barrels of powder had been thrown into the sea to prevent an explosion.

We understand that after the barracks were on fire, and while the flames were raging, the batteries of the rebels continued to fire hot shot,—and that this was done *by the express orders of Major* RIPLEY, and in spite of remonstrances from other officers. It is a piece of barbarity seldom paralleled in civilized warfare, but quite characteristic of the manner in which the South seems inclined to conduct this contest.

We understand that Major ANDERSON will remain in this City until he receives orders from Washington. His command are in good health, but suffering somewhat from the fatigues to which they have been exposed. Major ANDERSON has been out of the Fort only once since his removal from Fort Moultrie. He has not been in Charleston at all, nor has he seen Gen. BEAUREGARD since he proved a traitor to the Government he served.

The Banner to the Breeze.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several ladies, admirers of your paper, and whose hearts beat with true patriotism, desire to suggest to your readers the beautiful idea of having floating over every dwelling, the Stars and Stripes, that our hopes may be fanned by the banner that has waved o'er the land of the free and brave.

Hoping you will find room in your valuable paper to suggest the thought, we subscribe ourselves

THE LADIES OF BROOKLYN.

This is but one of a dozen letters we have received on the same subject. The suggestion is a good one and will, we trust, receive attention. To-morrow afternoon a mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York is to be held in Union Square, to proclaim the determination of this City to stand by the Union and maintain the integrity of the Constitution, at all hazards and to the last extremity. We trust that on that day *every house on Union-Square, and in all that part of the City, as well as through the whole length of Broadway, will display the Stars and Stripes.* It will be a splendid opportunity for proclaiming to the world the devotion of our people to the flag of our country.

SECESSION OF DONA ANNA COUNTY.—We have now at last definite accounts from the Secession Convention which met at Mesilla on the 16th ult. It seems that this precious batch of brigands have really detached Arizona (or Dona Anna County, N. M.,) from the Territory of New-Mexico, proclaimed it out of the United States, and declared to the world, in the sovereign name of Arizona, that they "will not recognize" LINCOLN nor obey his officers, but desire to join themselves to the Southern Confederacy.

This, of course, is what had been anticipated by every one at all acquainted with the state of affairs in that region, or with the men who, for the last few years, have been managing its political interests. This eighth secession has been accomplished almost precisely in the style of the previous seven. It was briefly thus: Hon. P. T. HERBERT, (the Congressman who murdered an Irish waiter in Washington some years ago,) after his crime, took refuge in Arizona, made himself notorious as a Knight of the Golden Circle and a political adventurer of that desperate type found on the Southwestern frontier; and when the Texan Secession Convention met, hastened there as self-elected representative of Arizona. An act was immediately pushed through the Texan Convention "to secure the friendship and coöperation of Arizona" with Texas; and HERBERT sent back again to Arizona, but now as special *Texan* Commissioner, to obtain said coöperation. He immediately went to Mesilla—a town on the eastern frontier, and only a few miles from the Texas border—and there got another political adventurer who had dubbed himself Gov. OWENS, to "call a Convention" at that town, to decide the sovereign will and pleasure of Arizona as to its destinies.

In accordance with which call, a score of the neighboring loafers and mail robbers met at the place appointed, and by the sovereign power in them vested, solemnly declared it to be their sovereign will and pleasure that Arizona should dissolve its connection with the United States, and place itself in the hands and under the control of JEFF. DAVIS. Of the few hundred white settlers in that country, the larger part knew nothing about the Convention; and the miners and settlers in Western Arizona have probably not heard of it to the present day. They will be astonished to learn when the mail arrives—if it ever gets there now—that they have been voted out of the United States, and are henceforth to be and remain, under the penalty of treason, a corporate part of JEFF. DAVIS' aristocracy. Whether the bandits have seized Forts Fillmore or Buchanan, or any of the other posts, we have not yet learned; but whether they will continue to hold either them or the Territory will probably be decided ere long by a few companies of that great host now mustering for the service of their country.

Our Police.

Too much praise cannot be given to the conduct of the Metropolitan Police in the present emergency. In all scenes of excitement they appear as if summoned by magic, not harshly exerting their authority to disperse the crowd, but rather allaying the stormy passions around them by their unvarying good humor, coupled with a clear determination and ability to do their duty. Even those journals heretofore most vehement in causelessly reviling them, have been compelled to demand their aid and acknowledge their efficiency—the very men most prominently identified with opposition to their organization having been the first to need and receive their protection when threatened by the just indignation of a loyal and high-spirited people.

So perfect is the discipline of the Police, and so fully do the great masses of our citizens respect and appreciate the spirit in which their authority is exercised, that not a single case of collision between the crowd and our municipal peace-guardians has transpired through all the effervescent and multitudinous demonstrations of patriotic ardor which have been made in our streets since last Saturday morning. This, in itself, speaks highly for the intelligence and responsibility of the many thousand citizens who have taken part in compelling at least a decent external respect for the national flag from the various journals heretofore enlisted in the service of treason; and bears high testimony also to the drill and temper of the officers on whom devolved the task of seeing that no violence should be offered either to the persons or property of the editors engaged in promulgating these obnoxious and traitorous opinions.

It is no small compliment to General Superintendent KENNEDY to find himself suddenly appealed to as the guardian of the four journals hitherto mainly distinguished by their apparent inability to write his name unless coupled with ribald epithets. It must also be gratifying to him to know that, in their hour of need, the very preparations for having made which he had suffered their abuse, proved adequate to their full and prompt protection. This is one of the many instances in which time proves the best avenger of the wrongs attempted by factious hate against an honest, energetic and far-seeing public servant.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This monster steamer is about to visit our shores again, under the command of Capt. CARNEGIE, of the Royal Navy, one of the Directors, who came out in her the first trip. Capt. VINE HALL retired from the command in December, (the commercial prospects of the vessel being unsatisfactory) to comply with the urgent wishes of his friends, that he should resume his former position of Superintendent of the London and Mediteranean Steamship Company, to which he previously belonged. In writing to some of his many friends in this City, Capt. HALL regrets not having the opportunity of renewing his intercourse with a people whose genius and enterprise he fully appreciates; of cementing the many friendships he formed, of reciprocating the universal hospitality, welcome and attentions, tendered to him in this country.

Though unable from other engagements, to visit just now the land of the West, he is far from forgetting the liberality and kindness he everywhere met with in it, and hopes that though his connection with the Leviathan has ceased, she will continue to be prosperous.

HACKLEY IN PRISON.—The action of the Grand Jury yesterday gives us some reason to hope that we are about to have a thorough and fearless overhauling of the corruption which has rioted through all branches of our City Government. The commitment to the City Prison of ANDREW J. HACKLEY, nominal contractor for cleaning the streets, is a step in the right direction. We know not, of course, with any precision, what has transpired in the Grand Jury room; but from the fact that such witnesses as the Brothers HOPE were summoned, they being the real contractors in this case, it is obvious that the District Attorney is leading the Grand Inquest on the right trail. Unless Madame Rumor be more than usually at fault in her conjectures, we shall have some very startling disclosures—if anything could be startling in these mad days—when the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions have ended their present investigations, and are in a state to make their presentment and find true bills against all parties implicated.

Explanation of Postal Laws Recently Passed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

The Post-office Department has prepared circular instructions in relation to the recent passage of postal laws, &c. It is therein explained that cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing not less than eight ounces, and packages of seeds or cuttings, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be charged in the postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under 1,500 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over 1,000 miles, to be prepaid by stamps. All packages, except seeds or cuttings, must be so packed and marked that their true character may be seen. Maps, engravings, lithographs or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper and little envelopes, are to be deemed mailable matter, and charged in the postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one per cent. an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States within 1,000 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 1,500 miles, to be prepaid by stamps.

Marine Disasters.

SQUAN, Thursday, April 18.

The schooner *Sinepuxant*, of Snow Hill, Md., Capt. SCARBOROUGH, with a cargo of corn to ASSON R. HAVENS, New-York; and schooner *F. P. Burroughs*, of Snow Hill, Md., with a cargo of wood for New-York, are ashore here, and will probably be saved.

Schooner *Mary P. Willets*, from Egg Harbor, with a cargo of charcoal for New-York, also went ashore nine miles north of Barnegat's Inlet, and with her cargo is a total loss.

The Canadian Parliament—Union Between Upper Canada and the Northern States.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, April 18.

In Parliament, last night, Mr. MCDOUGALL, one of the leaders of the Opposition from Upper Canada, stated that if the existing evils in consequence of the Union with Lower Canada were not otherwise remedied, an alliance between Upper Canada and the Northern States was likely to be formed.

Death of Nathaniel J. Bowditch.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 17.

NATHANIEL J. BOWDITCH died last night at his residence in Brookline, aged 66 years.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 17.

The Governor is not disposed to sign the Constitutional Convention bill.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 18—Noon.

There are yet no signs of the *Niagara*. The weather is boisterous, but is clearing.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

Movements in Virginia—Efforts for a Central Confederacy—Prospects of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday P. M., April 16, 1861.

The Union men of the Convention were in caucus last night, the purpose being to consult upon the mode of secession. The majority undoubtedly favor the immediate call of a Convention of the Border Slave States to form with Virginia a Central Confederacy. Were it not for the intolerable pressure of public opinion brought to bear upon the members this course would be taken. But the immediate Secessionists, who sympathize with JEFF. DAVIS' Government, will probably not stop short of flagrant revolution to carry their point. The call for the Southern Rights Convention, issued secretly but since publicly known and acknowledged, fixed to-day, 16th, for the meeting in Richmond. The city is full of delegates that have come in yesterday and to-day. Eastern Virginia furnishes the most of them. But there are signs that this Southern Rights Convention will not go to work to-day. They are waiting, it is avowed, for the Constitutional Convention to act. It is supposed that the latter body will pass an ordinance of secession. If so, the Southern Rights Convention will have nothing to do but ratify and go home. If not, then—to quote an ancient Virginia editor—*anon verrons*. We shall see what we shall see. Prepare yourself to hear stirring news from old Virginia.

The Constitutional Convention met this morning at the regular hour. As usual, an immense throng poured into the Chamber. But as soon as the journal was read, the President announced the question before the Convention to be the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. HOLCOMBE, to go into secret session on the report of the Commissioners from Washington. The motion was carried with but one or two dissenting voices; and the hall so recently filled was reluctantly vacated by the anxious populace. The Convention cleared itself even of pages and doorkeepers, and of course a correspondent of the world-read TIMES had no chance to be spared. Even the rotunda leading to the Chambers was cleared, the outer doors of the Capitol closed, and a sentry with a musket paced the porch in front.

The debate on the proposition to go into secret session, which I sent you yesterday, showed it to be a Secession movement, although Mr. CONRAD, of the Union Party, favored it. The Unionists must have come to the conclusion, in their caucus last night, that a secret session was favorable to their views, or they would not have agreed to it with such unanimity this morning. I think it is favorable to them; and I look to the calling of a Border Slave State Convention as a possible result from the secret session.

The Secessionists had *their* purposes, in seeking to go into secret session. Gov. WISE dropped a significant remark, in the very worst Latin, I have heard. In pressing the secret session yesterday, he said "it was needful, *pro salus populi*." The meaning of which as *I* interpret it, is that Virginia has no guns, and if she means to secede she should *preface* the public expression of the intent by a seizure of Harper's Ferry, and such artillery and small arms as may be found there or elsewhere in the Commonwealth. The anxiety felt on this score has already exuded from the Secession party, and Gov. LETCHER is daily and vindictively assailed by them for not having *already* seized Harper's Ferry, and whatever Government arms there are there. It is complained by the Secessionists that the Administration at Washington have already quietly removed nearly all the arms from Harper's Ferry to the United States barracks at Carlisle, Penn., only about thirty miles distant. But it is stated that there is still 15,000 small arms at Harper's Ferry, which would be a material help to Virginia, if she goes to war in behalf of the seceded States. Last night it was reported here that the Richmond Howitzers, a volunteer company, had been dispatched to Harper's Ferry to seize it—but the story was pronounced by the Captain of the company to be a *canard*.

Gov. LETCHER has undoubtedly been urgently advised to take some such steps as are here indicated, but it is believed that he has so far resisted them. But if the Convention pass a secession ordinance, there need be no doubt of the Executive embarking heartily in the revolutionary movement.

The most extraordinary and persistent efforts are made to inflame the popular mind and plunge the State into some irrevocable step of resistance to the Federal Government. Yesterday it was reported on the streets, and placarded on bulletin boards, that Federal troops were in possession of Long Bridge, at Washington, one end of which rests on that sacred turf denominated "Virginia soil." Next it was published with equal positiveness, that a thousand Federal troops were on the *Virginia side* of the Potomac, throwing up earth works of defence. To-day, all these stories are thrown completely into the background by the stupendous fabrication that the Administration mean to possess themselves of the City of Richmond, in case Virginia secedes; and to give the color of truth which particularity of detail is supposed to confer, the line of actual approach into the city is specified, and the high grounds named on which batteries are to be planted, the more effectually to subdue the rebellious people.

When the imagination is sufficiently excited and the sense of wrong inflamed by these reports, there is sudden exultation of hope and defiance produced by "well-authenticated rumors" that Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is about to resign his office in the United States Army, and return to Virginia to offer his services in the defence of his native State against Northern invasion. The *Enquirer* of today repeats this story on the faith of a dispatch direct from Washington.

The Convention just now (say 2½ P. M.) rose from their secret session and took a recess for dinner. There is evidently no conclusion yet arrived at. The immediate Secessionists are obviously vexed, and as they left the State House, some were heard to denounce quite fiercely the speeches of certain members delivered in secret session. They meet again at 4 P. M., and are likely to have a protracted session. I shall not be able to give you the result of their day's work in this letter, which must be mailed at 5½ o'clock to reach you for Thursday's TIMES. Robt. E. Scott, Geo. W. Summers, Jno. P. Baldwin, Robt. T. Conrad and A. H. H. Stuart are among the leaders of that portion of the Convention who favor an immediate Border Slave State Convention, and the formation of a Central Confederacy; while Wm. Ballard Preston, Thos. S. Flournoy, Henry A. Wise, (the two opposing candidates for Governor in 1856,) Geo. W. Randolph and Mr. Goode, are the leaders of the immediate Secessionists and the Southern Confederacy party. These are the only parties now left in the Convention. They are bold and able leaders. No Commonwealth ever had truer and more capable sons to direct its destinies in days of such darkness and peril.

In my letter yesterday, I stated, in reference to the firing of a salute by the Secessionists, from the Capitol Square on Saturday afternoon, that the field-pieces were taken from the armory without leave. Such was the statement generally made and credited. But the *Dispatch*, this morning, feels called upon to correct the erroneous report. It is announced by that paper that the salute was fired by the authority of the captain of the Fayette Artillery Company, who possess the armory.

The weather, after two days of sunshine, has relapsed into that dull, cold, gloomy rainy state which has afflicted us so heavily for weeks past. It is as dismal now as a damp and chill day of November could get to be.

MONTICELLO.

VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY.—That popular lecturer, Dr. GUNNETTE, delivered a course of lectures last week at Troy, on "Physiology, as applied to the human voice." He was listened to with interest by a large and select audience, and seemed to give an immense amount of satisfaction.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kedar at Halifax—The English Press on American Affairs—Both Tariffs Considered Hostile—Prospect of a General European War.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 18.

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool night of the 6th inst., arrived here at 10 A. M., today. She is bound hence to New-York.

The *Kedar*, Capt. GEO. LITTLE, did not leave Liverpool till Sunday Morning, 7th inst. She experienced heavy weather on the passage.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 8 A. M., of the 6th inst., and would sail from Queenstown on the evening of the 7th.

The *Niagara* has not yet been heard of. She has £35,000 in specie.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 5th.

The steamship *Jura* leaves Liverpool under charter to the Canadian Line, on the 11th of April, for Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant. Parliament was not in session.

It was reported that an English Naval Division had left Malta for the Ionian Islands, where the agitation increases.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, says the prohibition of the African Slave-trade by the Southern Confederacy is put forward merely to conciliate English prejudices, and believes such a piece of superfluous self-denial will not be long adhered to.

The *Times*, in the same article, points to English resistance in the first revolution as a warning against forcible resistance to disruption, which, it appears, is inevitable.

The London *Globe*, in reviewing the political position, says Europe has never been more agitated since 1847.

The *Times* points out that both the American tariffs are hostile to English commerce. In cotton, England will have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief exports increased duties, while to the Northern States the duties are assuming a positively hostile character. England must consider how she deals with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rule of amity.

FRANCE.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war, and provided with baggage and wagons.

All the French Marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary Council of war at Paris on the 8th of April.

It was expected at Paris that the Bank of France would soon further reduce the rate of discount.

Difficulty had arisen in the conclusion of a commercial treaty between France and Belgium.

The *Patrie* says the Emperor has written to Prince MURAT, disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown.

The Sunday Paris journals are calling for a dissolution of the *Corps Legislatif*, owing to the large number of Legitimists and Ultramontanists in the body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer. Rentes 67f. 75c.

ITALY.

It was reported that military operations, in which GARIBALDI was to take part, are about to commence.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON has given assurances to the Pope that the French troops will not quit Rome.

France offers to support the cession of Venetia to Italy, in consideration of territorial compensation.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet would open at Vienna on the 6th.

Confidential interviews were reported to have occurred between Count RECHBERG and the French Ambassador at Vienna, relative to a new settlement with respect to Vienna.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet had provisionally voted a million florins for arming the Federal forces with rifled cannon.

POLAND.

Disturbances continued at Kalish. It was said that the military have been instructed to suppress disorders if necessary.

Increased agitation prevailed at Warsaw.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 12 had arrived.

The Bishop of Madras was dead.

Sir ROBERT NAPIER had been seriously injured by a fall from his horse.

The dullness of the Bombay market for cotton goods had increased.

The American news is said to have caused considerable excitement and promised to give great impetus to the cotton growers of Bombay.

The famine accounts continue very serious.

Commercial Intelligence by the Kedar.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We have nothing later than the advices by the *North Briton*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and easier to purchase, but quotations unchanged. The quotations are 29s.@32s. 6d., the latter for choice. WHEAT dull, but steady; Red Western, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 3d.; White Southern, 13s. 6d @14s. 6d. CORN quiet; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales; Mixed, 37s.; Yellow, 38s.; White, 38s. 6d.@39s.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report a decline of 6d. on inferior qualities of FLOUR.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF dull. PORK steady. BACON quiet but steady. Long middles 49s.@ 50s. LARD firm; large sales at 55s.@55s. 6d. for good refining, and 56s.@56s. 6d. for choice. TALLOW, all qualities slightly declined; Butchers 55s.@55s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POT ASHES steady at 29s. 9d.@31s. Pearls steady at 30s @32s. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 8d., with small sales at 4s. 9d.; medium, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 31s.@30s. SUGAR firm. COPPER quiet. RICE quiet; Carolina, 21s. 6d.@23s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES slightly declined for American. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL steady at 28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for both rails and bars. SUGAR firm but quiet. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm, common Congou 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 31s.@31s. 3d. TALLOW steady at 58s. 6d. RICE firm. OILS quiet; Sperm £104@£105; Cod £37@£37 10s.; Linseed scarce at 28s.@28s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week including April 3.)

COTTON—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 104f.; *bas*, 99f. Market dull, but steady; sales of the week, 4,500 bales; stock, 277,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS dull but firm. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OILS nominal. RICE dull, and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR firm. Lard firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market firmer for American securities, since the *Ætna's* news. They quote:

United States Fives	81 @83
Massachusetts Fives	96 @98
Pennsylvania Fives	80 @82
Do. do. Bonds, 1877	81 @83
Virginia Fives, 1868	70 @72
Illinois Central Sevens, 1st mortgage	86 @86
Do. Shares	dis. 25¼ @24¾
New-York Central Sixes	85 @87
Erie 1st mortgage Bonds	91 @93
Do. Shares	28 @28¼
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mortgage	86 @87

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market buoyant and advancing, and partially ½d. higher.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

Consols close at 91¼@91¾ for Money and account.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 25¼@24¾ dis count; Erie shares 28@29.

THE SHIP WITCHCRAFT.—MR. THOMAS BLISS one of the men on board the ship *Witchcraft* at the time she was lost, states that the lights on Hatteras and Body Island were both in sight, the ship heading northwest, the wind from northeast. By an observation of a star had some time before, the Captain judged himself north of the place where she struck. It was 4 A. M., and the watch had been called to 'bout ship, and were hauling up the mainsail at the time. In half an-hour she was in pieces, having listed off shore, the heavy sea had a full break on her. Mr. Bliss started to swim for the beach, the boats being all stove, and succeeded in reaching it after having drifted two miles to the southward. The whole number on board when leaving Callao was 31, of which 17 came ashore, including MOSES SMITH, of Pembroke, Mass., a seaman who died from exhaustion, and was buried on the beach. Of those known to be lost, are Capt. JOHN HAYES, wife and child, late of the British ship *John Phillips*, who had sold his vessel in Australia. It is believed that either Capt. HAYES or his wife has a father in this city. The chief mate, PITTS; second mate, CASS; WM. CADIS, steward; SMITH, cook; MOSES SMITH, seaman, are also among the lost. Of the fourteen missing, some were killed by the falling spars.

THE PARK ENLARGED AS THE SITE FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday, at 12 M., and immediately went into Committee of the Whole to act upon the law passed by the Legislature on the 15th inst., authorizing them to select a location and erect a suitable building for a Court-house and City Hall for the county of New-York. After much discussion, in which Messrs. PERRY, BOSWORTH, DAVIS and TWEED took part, a resolution was finally adopted, selecting as the most suitable location that portion of the Park extending from the present "new Court-house" on Chambers-street to Broadway. The Common Council will be at once required to cede the land. This done, the Supervisors will advertise for plans, and appoint the Commissioners authorized by the act.

A certified copy of the County Tax levy, as amended by the Legislature, was read, and after some casual inquiries from some of the members as to how certain additions were made, but to which no satisfactory response was given, the document was ordered on file.

A resolution to grant to JOS. B. YOUNG, Lieutenant in the Sixth Company of the National Guards, leave of absence during such time as his services may be required on military duty, and to continue his salary during his absence, was unanimously adopted.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A good opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT leaves to-day for Washington, passes down Broadway about 4 o'clock, and those ladies and children who wish to see it will find the windows, balconies and top of BARNUM'S Museum just the place. Besids, they will see all the wonders of the world at the same time, and superb dramatic performances, too.

[Advertisement.]

Absolute and efficacious cures of corns and bunions, without immediate or subsequent pain. Messrs. RANDALL, No. 305 Broome-street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sore legs, wounds, &c. The surprising sale of these medicines is the surest *test* of their efficacy. Thousands of persons suffering from dreadful maladies have been cured by their use. Let none despair of success. Try them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flowers and Plants.

Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.

Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.

PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Catarrh Pills, No 19,

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

FOR CATARRH, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge. Address

PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., New-York.

Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 429 Broadway, and by JOHN MEARIN, No. 679 Broadway; also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., and MILES, No. 317 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

"Plumbing and Gas."

The subscribers have moved to their new building, No. 365 4th-st, corner of Greene. Experienced men sent to all parts of the country, same rates as City prices, and all work done is under the supervision of either one of the subscribers, whose long standing and knowledge of the Practice and theory of their business, would warrant entire satisfaction. McKENZIE & O'HARA.

Seventh Regiment, Attention!

You will need a good substantial pair of Boots or Shoes, which can be found at

LORIN BROOKS & SON'S,
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.

With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
The best Family Machine in Use.
Under-patents of Howe and others
PARKER SEWING MACHINE, CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

The Soft Felt Hat for Gentlemen's Wear, just introduced by ESPENCHEID, commands general admiration. Its superior quality and the perfection of its finish, owing to the recent improvements in his factory, transcends anything heretofore produced in New-York. Call and judge for yourselves, at 118 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder proof Locks and Cross-bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company. —Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 448 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Union Flannel Traveling Shirts, for Military Wear.—French and English Flannel Traveling Shirts of every description, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 369 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Military Shirts, &c.

Best patterns, fine wool, wholesale or retail, at
PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ROCKWELL—ARGUELLIUS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JOHN T. ROCKWELL, of Winsted, Conn., to JANE L., eldest daughter of Andrew M. Arguellius, of this City.

HULL—TYLEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, WILLIAM L. HULL to EMMA TYLEE, daughter of the late Edward B. Tylee, of this City.

BARROWS—BATTIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. J. GILBERT BARROWS to Miss HATTIE L. BATTIN.

DIED.

AXTELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, Miss MARGARET ELIZA AXTELL, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Axtell.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Thomas D. Mitchell, No. 125 Charles st., corner of Greenwich.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 18, FLAVIA D., wife of Lafayette Young, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 34 Horatio-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DOUBLEDAY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, AMY, youngest daughter of Ulysses and Mary Doubleday, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of her parents and grandparents are invited to attend her funeral, from St. LUKE'S Church, Hudson st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MCLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, ALLAN, youngest child of Allan and Ariadne McLane, aged 9½ months.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Lynch, and a native of County of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 24 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, April 19, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence. No. 111 Avenue B. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 17, BENJAMIN H. UNDERHILL, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Pike-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery.

TOULON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 17, MARY R., wife of William V. Toulon, and only daughter of the late Richard S. Ogden, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 293 Bridge-st., near Johnson st., on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

BLANKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, Mrs. CATHARINE BLANKE, wife of Sierich Blancke, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Harman Gercken and Geo. C. Blancke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Smith-st., between Mill and Centre sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, JAMES A. BROOKS, aged 40 years.

He was for many years connected in business with Booth & Tuthill, of New-York. His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas Brooks, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 191 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HALL.—In Cornwall, Orange County, on the 17th of Fourth Month, (April,) of nervous debility, KEZIAH, widow of the late Wager Hull, Jr., aged 68 years.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 235, April 18, 1861.
51, 36, 48, 43, 55, 11, 69, 10, 45, 49, 21, 3.
CLASS No. 236, April 18, 1861.
34, 20, 15, 19, 23, 37, 46, 74, 30, 3, 40, 44, 60.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Thursday, April 18, 1861.

Commissioners, J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.

W. E. & CO., Managers.

THE STORY OF THE FIGHT
AT FORT SUMTER.

This morning is published in
"THE WORLD"
a full account of the voyage of the fleet sent to relieve MAJOR ANDERSON, and of the incidents of
THE BOMBAROMENT,
as seen from outside and inside the Fort by the special reporter of "The World," who accompanied the fleet, and returned with Major Anderson in the *Baltic*.

THE VOYAGE:
UNCERTAIN-TY.
ARRIVAL OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.
THE FIGHT OUTSIDE:
INSIDE THE BOMBARDMENT.
SHOT AND SHELL.
AID FOR FORT SUMTER.
WHY THE FORTRESS WAS NOT REINFORCED.
THE NIGHT AFTER THE EVACUATION.
INSIDE FORT SUMTER:
PRELIMINARIES TO THE BOMBARDMENT.
FIRE OPENED.
THE PROPOSAL TO EVACUATE.
WIGFALL'S DECEPTION.
THE SALUTE; AN EXPLOSION.
EMBARKATION OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS LITTLE GARRISON.
HONOR TO THE BATTLE-TORN FLAG.
SALUTING THE FLAG.
MAJOR ANDERSON'S POSITION TOWARD THE LAST ADMINISTRATION AND THE PRESENT.
ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 157 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 341 Bowery, at retail.

THE UNION BADGE!!!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
LET EVERY MAN WEAR THE NEW UNION BADGE.
Printed in colors, on fine white satin. Price 10 cents.
THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!
Sold everywhere. Dealers supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
EXTRA EVENING EDITION.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish, at 4½ o'clock every week-day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, No. 154 Nassau-st., and of the News Dealers and boys, at the usual price—2 cents.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

It is truly astonishing what delightful and healthy bread, rolls, cakes and pastry are produced with the aid of the Concentrated Leaven, from Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co., Boston. We learn that tens of this article are sent out from their establishment every day.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

CLOTHING TRADE.
RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff sts., New-York.

Elegant Spring Capes	$5 00 to $10
Elegant Spring Capes	5 00 to 10
Elegant Spring Capes	5 00 to 10
Spring Shanghai Overcoats	7 00 to 11
Spring Shanghai Overcoats	7 00 to 11
Spring Shanghai Overcoats	7 00 to 11
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
The Finest French Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 18
The Finest French Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 18
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Black and Fancy Dress Pants	3 50 to 6
Black and Fancy Dress Pants	3 50 to 6
Black and Fancy Dress Pants	3 50 to 6
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3
Complete Cassimere Suits	6 00 to 12
Complete Cassimere Suits	6 00 to 12
Complete Cassimere Suits	6 00 to 12
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

The amount of the above articles, at this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect.

EVANS' Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ATTENTION!

HOWE'S STANDARD BALL BEARING SCALES. LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES AND BANK-WORK.

SECOND-HAND SCALES AND SAFES of other makers, taken in part pay for Howe's and Lillie's, for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, first block below Astor House.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, RESTORE THE appetite, renew the circulation, eradicate all humors; strengthen, build up, and invigorate the whole system, by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 and 38 cts.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 149 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, IN A DESIRable location, a four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, gas fixtures included. Rent $600. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, No. 198 West 43d-st.

BOOTHBY'S!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
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ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprec

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CARPETS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, the entire sleeping parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of the large dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve by R. W. WESTCOTT, offering to housekeepers an opportunity to purchase elegant furniture and valuable works of art at auction prices. The furniture comprises in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon brocade, and the other in green and gold, both of which are first-class and in perfect order, one full suite in hair cloth, rich carpets, mirrors with base tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant and pier tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 20 rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 20 sent glass, extension table, with oak dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and beautiful assortment of everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., all of the elegant furniture, made to order by Dessoir, consisting in part of

DINING-ROOM.

Brussels carpets, carved oak extension table, carved oak dining chairs to match, superb carved oak buffet, Lisbon marble top, magnificent French China dinner set, elegant cut glass, cutlery, &c. Brocatel curtains, bronze and marble clock, statuettes.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Medallion carpets, rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; elegant suite of rosewood parlor furniture of 14 pieces, superb rosewood etagere, card tables, sofa and superb centre table, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks and statuettes, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, &c. Also, several superb paintings by living artists.

BEDROOMS.

Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, amoire-à-glace, lady's rosewood cylinder secretary, mirrors, curtains, Turkish and easy chairs, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

HALL.

Elegant rosewood hat-stand, stair carpets, rugs, mats, &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF
THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barney Carter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:

PENELOPE, by imported Glencoe, out of Motto, by imported Barefoot; also, colt by her side.

PASTA, by Revenue, out of Emilie Thomas; also, colt by her side, by Two Cits.

CONSUELO, by Commodore, out of Rosebud.

ALDABARAN, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis.

MALAKOFF, 3 trotting stallion, by Peter Dorlan.

Also, several other very valuable thorough-bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and return, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, (postponed from the 16th, on account of the storm,) at No. 72 East 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, pier glasses and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood wardrobe, centre and pier tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oil cloths, carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Hamilton-place, Grimer-st., Williamsburgh:

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension-table, black walnut dining room chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, &c.; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 East 22d-st., southwest corner of 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, sofa-chairs, &c., in hair cloth and brocatelle, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing tables, bureaus, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL SATURDAY, APRIL 20,
At their spacious salesrooms,
No. 35 Nassau-st.,
A very large assortment
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
Particulars to-morrow.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, APRIL 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the private residence No. 2 Tompkins place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. Large sale of rich household furniture made by Roux and others, consisting of solid rosewood parlor furniture, elegantly carved in Louis XIV. and Elizabethan styles, covered in heavy silk brocatel; rich English velvet carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, satin damask valances and heavy gilt cornices; French plate oval and pier mirrors, superb frames; magnificent rosewood inscribed, solid wire wood; mahogany and reception chairs, rich centre tables and etageres, elegant rosewood parlor organ, 8 stops; rosewood round-cornered piano-forte, stool and cover; fine collection of oil-paintings and colored engravings, rich French China vases, ormolu and marble clock, very fine; rich dining-room furniture, in solid oak; buffet, extension-table, sofa, chairs, &c.; also, marble top, in one piece; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, curled-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Brussels and three-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, and rosewood hall furniture, stair-rods, &c.; also, refrigerators and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—The Greenwood cars (via Court-st.,) pass within one block of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AN EXCEEDINGLY RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an exceedingly rich and valuable collection of pictures by the first living artists, water-color drawings, aquarelles, &c., the property of Mr. J. P. Beaumont, comprising specimens selected personally by him from the studios of Frere, Verboeckhoven, Belgian; Bonheur, Herschel of the Hague, Bidderman, of Dusseldorf, Kruseman, De Brakeleer, C. Wouters, Gheradi, Noterman Lanfont de Metz, Leyckert, De Vos, Herring, J. B. Pyne, Boddington, Shayer, Williams, and other artists of the highest distinction; also,

Drawings and water-color Paintings by Cenikshank, Fisher, Kremser, De Senezeaux, Meyer, Groenwegen, Van Devenster, Ten Cate, &c., &c. Also, a portfolio containing about fifty pencil sketches by Monsieur Ickhout, late Director of the Royal Academy of the Hague and Painter to the Court of Holland. The above will be found especially worthy the attention of lovers of fine arts. They may be viewed with catalogues in our galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., four days preceding the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstand, rosewood bedsteads mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany sofa and chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany side and pier tables, rosewood billiard table, oak refrigerator, oak marble top sideboard, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, plated ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 188 West 21st-st., genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suites in green silk velvet; marble-top centre table, oil paintings, very fine engravings, rosewood etagere, real bronzes and clocks, lace curtains, illustrated books, oak extension table, oak buffet, dinner set, plated ware, &c., mahogany and black walnut bedroom suites, mahogany secretary and book-case, chairs, cottage enameled suites, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mirrors, black walnut bookcase, spring mattresses, china, glass and table ware, with other furniture—commencing with kitchen ware.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED FROM BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and general assortment of good furniture, removed from Brooklyn. In this sale you can find almost any kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture; also, two rosewood piano-fortes, two or three parlor suites, all kinds of carpets and oil-cloths, feather beds and hair mattresses, marble-top furniture, wardrobes, book-cases, dressing bureaus, extension-tables, sofas, and every article appertaining to housekeeping. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres near Milton Ferry (depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, a fine quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orasmus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 8th-av., and No. 184 West 50th-st., two four-story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 9th-av. and 50th-st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

A. H. STOUTENBERGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE THIRTEENTH REGULAR sale of unclaimed property in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, consisting of men's and women's wearing apparel, hardware, fancy goods, jewelry, crockery-ware, etc., etc., as per catalogue, will take place on FRIDAY, April 19, in the Drill-room over Centre Market, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of Property Clerk.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3-story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.—5,000 pear trees, 6,000 apple, peach, cherry, plumb, quince and other fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees, shrubs, plants, &c., at the Nurseryman's Depot, No. 60 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DIMON, Auctioneer.
BY BINGHE & HOLDEN,
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE
OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LEASE AND FIXTURES,
At the store No. 483 Broadway,
THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.

Peremptory sale of retail stock of gentleman's furnishing goods, which will be offered in small lots to suit the retail trade, and gentlemen wanting fine goods for their own use. The stock comprises gentlemen's vests and pants, robes de chambre, silk, merino and Lisle thread gloves hose and half hose, shirts, collars, and almost everything usually kept in a first-class Broadway furnishing store. Sale positive, and without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 169 Wall-st, for account of whom it may concern: Marble Mantels, 27 cases, each containing 1 marble mantel of slate, "granite," Sienna, "black and white," "Jasper," &c., &c., Are in good order and worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

WM. W. SHIELEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 10 o'clock, at No. 164 Bowery, near Broome-st., rich china, glass and crockery of all kinds; silver plated and Britannia ware. A positive clearing out cash sale of all the stock in lot for retailers, hotels, boarding-houses and families must be sold. Store to be given up April 22.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 29 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots of ground, with a good dwelling-house, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with inclosed piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath and water-closet all in complete order. A good stable on the rear, with water. The garden has an abundance of fruit, viz.: Peaches, cherries, pears, apples, and two kinds of grapes, all of the best quality, with various trees, shrubs, &c. Apply on the premises, third house southwest of Myrtle av., in Clinton-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 17 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 150 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Audubon Park, the homestead of the late J. J. Audubon, a large double house, with all the modern improvements, and broad piazzas front and rear, barn and garden; the grounds are 200 feet front on the Hudson River, and 600 feet deep; three minutes' walk from 162d-st. depôt (Hudson River Railroad). Apply to WM. M. FRANKLIN, or J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

$1,500.—TWO FINE NEW COTTAGE houses at Greenwood for sale, with full lots, commanding a fine view of the ocean, three blocks from Railroad; lots full size, and street improved; a small amount only required in cash. Inquire of BURRILL & WILLIS, Montague-st., near Post-office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES IN 39th-st., near 4th-av., Nos. 84 and 86, finished complete, with the improvements, will be sold very low or exchanged for good lots in the Nineteenth or Twenty-first Wards. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, WITH STORE, GOOD basement; a fine location for a bakery; two lots, on the corner, opposite the District Schoolhouse, situated in East New York, L. I.; price $1,400; part can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE real estate, Western lands, and a good mortgage, will be exchanged for all kinds of merchandise, and Missouri and Virginia bonds at an advance. Address H. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 39th-st., two small first-class, three-story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CORNER, IN Brooklyn, a three story and base cent brick house on Fort Green-place and Hanson-place, also one brown-stone in Portland-av, near Washington-park, price low. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome, now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt to be vacant on May 1. Apply to O. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

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TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front house, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A FINE THREE-story house, No. 99 State-st. Also, No. 224 Clinton-st.; a cottage house corner of Wycoff and Bond sts., and a fine large stable and 2 lots of ground on Hicks-st., near Degraw. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

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TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, THE first or second floor, with two bedrooms and basement, of house No. 493 Greenwich-st. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 26 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 846 Broadway will be let to a club, society, or for business purposes to suit the applicant. Apply in the dry-goods store, No. 846 Broadway

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st., or at front office on second story over Fulton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depôt. Rent, $220, $250 and $300. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

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TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 31 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Low rent. Inquire from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE house No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to CHAS. T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 80 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

$600.—STONE HOUSE, ON 42d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath-room, three water closets; situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, careful family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 145 West 42d-st.

RENT $700.—TO LET, ON THE CORNER OF Broadway and 26th-st., a very large room on second floor, suitable for a tailor, milliner, or any business purpose; has five windows. Also, connected with this on the third floor, the same space, divided into two rooms, but could be again divided, and arranged for very convenient apartments for a small family. One private entrance to both floors. Gas and water.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Sonsten-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700. F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely fresco'd; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

$475.—CHEAP RENT—TO LET IF TAKEN immediately, a three-story brick house on Murray Hill, containing 11 rooms, all the modern improvements. Gas-fixtures in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 102 East 40th-st., next to Lexington-av. Will sell for $5 500.

TO LET.—A MODERN 3-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with gas, chandeliers, &c., in 30th-st. Rent $650. Also a 3 story brick house in 32d st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Rent $575. Apply to O. A. KISSAM, No. 22 Pine-st., or BATES & JONES, No. 682 6th-av.

TO LET—ON VERY MODERATE TERMS, A suite of handsome offices, with fire-proof safes, on the first floor of the new building No. 40 Nassau-st., suitable for a banking-house, insurance offices, wholesale jewelry store, or any other respectable business. Apply on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVING all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West-31st-st., near 8th-av hents moderate. Apply to J. B. NORRIS, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, between Madison square and 4th-av, to a nice family, with one child or without. Rent $400 a year, or $500, if convenient to have room and partial board for a single gentleman. Inquire on the premises, No. 26 East 24 h-st.

TO LET—THE TWO HOUSES, NOS. 150 AND 152 East 39th-st., 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements; rent low, and beautiful location; also, a house standing in the rear of the adjoining lot, with gas and water, 11 rooms, to be let to one family; rent very low; all now ready for tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $400. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May, apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE upper part of house No. 149 Waverley-place; rent, $225; water and gas in the house; reference required. Inquire of A. M. EAGLESON, in the Citizens' Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND GOOD LARGE BASEment, together or singly; a second floor, 6 rooms, $12; a large basement, 24x84 feet; rent, $300. Lower part of a first-class house, cheap. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park two well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $300 a year. Inquire at No. 280 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY-FURnished house; has gas, range and water will be introduced; large yard, &c.; near Wall and Fulton Ferries; rent low; possession given at once. Call, from 10 till 5 o'clock, at No. 249 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

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TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDET, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE modern house, No. 124 West 14th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 294 West 14th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 91 East 20th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 95 East 13th-st.; 3-story plain house and 2 lots, 100, &c., East 13th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 126 East 30th-st.; 2-story and attic house, No. 172 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 79 Greene-st.; store No. 249 Front-st.; 7 lots on Broadway and 55th st.; house and 7 lots on 30th-st. and 1st-av; stable, rear No. 25 Bond-st.; house, rear No. 192 Canal-st. Also, money to loan. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 61 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 23½ by 100 feet, No. 794 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 36 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 22d-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improv

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 629 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 30, will bear interest from April 1.
H. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D AV. AND 26TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CORNELL, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 20 Pine-st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $5 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861,
WANTED TO-DAY,
By WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants Exchange.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1868.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to certificates for equal amounts of the [illegible] stock, bearing interest from the dates [illegible].
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and delivered in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary for the interest or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 30, 1861.

LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND BONDS.—[illegible] Holders of these Bonds [illegible] desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Bonds of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust [illegible] of $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 2,500 to 3,000 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to [illegible] each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send their address and the numbers of their Bonds to F. [illegible], No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
FRANCIS YOUNG,
CHARLES ODDIE,
SAMUEL RANDALL, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
New-York, April 13, 1861.

SCRIP.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby [illegible] to exchange their Scrip for Stock at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the [illegible] of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholders failing to comply with [illegible] stock sold to pay the same, new [illegible] will be issued for the [illegible].
W. H. ASPINWALL, President.
Boston, April 16, 1861.

NOTICE.—[illegible] Bonds, Nos. 1,991 to 2,950, for $1,000 each, and [illegible] to 750, for $500 each.
Holders of these bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. [illegible] TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 54 William-st., bringing their [illegible] with them, when steps will be taken.
JOHN BURCHILL, H. M. BAILEY, JOHN A. RANSOM.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN' BANK, No. 163 Bowery,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 20th May.
W. B. BREKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—[illegible] annual meeting of the Stockholders in this [illegible] will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of [illegible], on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next [illegible] at 12 o'clock, M.
J. E. BULKLEY, President.

$15,000.—MISSOURI, TENNESSEE AND [illegible] Bonds will be taken at par in [illegible] improved real estate near this City. Address [illegible] No. 434 Post-office.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLAWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Feels & Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ros. Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 3 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Sufferers of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 36 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian, from No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1824, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S KID DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietary restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the respective offices of the Companies of this Board be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., to enable the officers and employes to attend the MASS MEETING, to be held on Union-square, in support of the Government of the United States. RICHARD J. THORNE, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	225 000 00
LIABILITIES	29 467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.
THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.
By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presumed by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857.....23½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....30 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860.....45 per cent.
☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, House's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Three fast Express Trains daily.
Leave City Hall. Leave 26th-st.
7, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. 7:20, 11:26 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains see Time Table. An Express Train will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:26 A. M., and 5:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M. and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 3 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. F. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill, and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A DEMAREST, NO. 130 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

A WFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!
SHRINK AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation."
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $6, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—omitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMER
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, $15; children between the ages of 7 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HENEKEN, No. 135 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAlley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. Meehley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAYO, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTOS, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$45
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 20
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans, $28 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates promptly effected.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 56 West-st. and 366 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

which is now vacant. The cheering was incessant along the line of march.

The reported seizure of Harper's Ferry and secession of Virginia has cast a heavy gloom over the population; but later news that the former was untrue, leads to the hope that the secession of the mother of Presidents will be qualified by an official report of the proceedings of the Convention.

ANOTHER REGIMENT ARRIVED.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived yesterday afternoon at 6½ o'clock, having on board 500 men of the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts, under command of Col. PACKARD. She is at anchor off Pier No. 2, East River. They will proceed to Washington this morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Massachusetts Regiment, on their way to Washington, was expected at the Jersey City depôt, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but did not arrive until shortly after 8. During the entire forenoon a large concourse of people, including several hundred ladies, patiently awaited their arrival. The ladies occupied the gallery from which was suspended a number of flags. While waiting, the venerable JOSEPH HOXIE was espied in the gallery, and was at once called upon for a speech. After considerable shouting and cheering, the old veteran came forward and addressed the assembly in a patriotic and affecting manner. He said he had armed and equipped one son, and offered him a willing sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism—it was all he had to offer—and he had told him that if he fell in battle, he should have the American flag for his winding sheet, and be brought home to an honorable grave in his native State. The eloquent and patriotic remarks of Mr. HOXIE brought tears into the eyes of nearly all within the sound of his voice. Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in superior style, and the concourse joined in the chorus. Short speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, and a glee-club enlivened the scene with some fine patriotic songs. As the military marched into the depôt, they were received with hearty and enthusiastic cheers, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs and swinging of hats.

The ladies were most enthusiastic, and hundreds threw down their handkerchiefs and gloves as *souvenirs* to the brave young men who go forth to do battle under the flag of the American Government.

A few minutes past 1 o'clock the train, consisting of sixteen cars, moved off with the regiment, and as they passed out of the depôt they received cheer upon cheer, to which they responded with a hearty good will.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Armory of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) at Tompkins' Market, was, during the whole of yesterday the focus of attraction to the unemployed of the population, who gathered about it in crowds, as well as to the more fortunately employed and industrious citizens who from time to time had occasion to pass in the neighborhood. It was not, however, till the evening that the excitement culminated, when the members of the regiment, with their friends, arrived at the building, forcing their way, with the assistance of the police, through a dense crowd, by whom they were vociferously cheered. The news had been widely spread that the gallant Seventh would leave this afternoon for Washington, and the occasion was thus made one of intense interest. The following orders had been issued during the day:

MARCHING ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.

In pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, Major Gen. SANDFORD is hereby directed to detail one Regiment of eight hundred men, or two Regiments amounting to the same number, for immediate service, to be reported forthwith to the President of the United States, and to serve until relieved by other Regiments, or by a Regiment or Regiments of the Volunteer Militia, to be organized under an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 16, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

In pursuance of the foregoing Special Orders No. 43, from General Head-quarters, the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., under the command of Col. LEFFERTS, is hereby detailed for immediate service, at the National Capital.

Col. LEFFERTS will direct his Quartermaster to report, at noon to-morrow, to the Major-General, for orders for the transportation of the regiment, its camp equipage and baggage, and for a requisition for a sufficient quantity of ammunition to furnish each man with twenty-four rounds.

Col. LEFFERTS will order his Regiment to assemble at their Armory, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., armed and equiped for embarkation, each man supplied with provisions for twenty four hours.

Col. LEFFERTS, upon his arrival at Washington, will report for orders to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

The Major General congratulates the Seventh Regiment upon being the first corps detailed from this State, in response to the call of the constituted authorities of our country, to support the Union and the Constitution, and to vindicate the honor of that glorious flag, which was consecrated by the blood of our fathers.

Brig.-Gen. HALL will promulgate this order immediately. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major General Commanding.

GEORGE W. MONELL, Div. Eng., Acting Div. Inspector.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, April 18, 1861.

In compliance with orders from His Excellency, the Governor, and Division Orders of this date, this Regiment will assemble at head-quarters on Friday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue and overcoat, with knapsack, to embark for Washington City.

The men will each take one blanket, to be rolled on top of knapsack; suitable under-clothing, an extra pair of boots, (shoes are better,) knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and plate, body-belt, cap-pouch will be carried in the knapsack. The men will provide themselves with one day's rations.

There will be allowed three servants to each Company, who must report to the Quartermaster at 12 M., and receive their "pass." Each officer will be allowed one small trunk, which must be distinctly marked, and left at the Armory before 12 M., 19th inst.

All uniformed men, whether recruits or not, will report for duty. Recruits who have just joined will also report, and will be assigned a post in column.

Commissary PATTEN will receive instructions from the Colonel, and leave for Washington this P. M.

Appointment—J. C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., Surgeon's Mate, *vice* CAMERON, resigned.

By order of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIBENAU, Adjutant.

R. C. RATHBONE, Sergeant-Major.

At the Armory, last night, there was no drill, nor no set purpose, beyond that of meeting friends, and bidding farewell to many of them, of talking over the coming journey, and canvassing their prospects generally. The interior of the building was crowded, notwithstanding no person was allowed to pass the police force at the door without a written permit.

The subjoined call had been issued during the day, and was enthusiastically responded to:

The Veterans of the National Guard are requested to meet at head quarters, Tompkins Market, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take charge of the Armory during the absence of the regiment. All ex-members of the National Guard are invited to attend this meeting.

By order. ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant.

In the general meeting room of the Armory, in response to this call, some seven hundred of the Veterans assembled. They were mostly considerably above the middle age, and comprised some of the noted merchants of the City—men of wealth and position, many of whom had joined the National Guard when it was first organized, in 1824. Col. MORGAN SMITH, of the Seventh Regiment, was called to the Chair, and Major JAMES B. WILSON was named Vice-President.

Col. LEFFERTS made a few pertinent remarks, and took leave before departing for Washington. The scene was interesting and affecting.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. CHARLES ROOME, formerly of the Seventh Regiment:

Resolved, That the Veteran Corps accept the charge of the Armory during the absence of the regiment, and that the details be referred to the Board of Officers, with power.

This was seconded and adopted. Addresses were then made by the Chairman, ex-Col. ROOME, ex Col. VERMILYEA, ex-Col. MAPES, (the Professor,) and others. They were all strongly Union in sentiment, and were loudly cheered. There are now about 8,000 ex-members of the National Guard now in the City, and, as was well observed by one of the speakers, the public interests would not suffer in their hands during the absence of the Regiment.

The roll was opened, and the Veterans present signed their names.

The Seventh Regiment will march down Broadway this afternoon about 3½ o'clock. In addition to the funds already subscribed by the merchants of the City for their use, Mr. P. T. BARNUM has given $1,000, while the firms of ARNOLD & CONSTABLE; PHELPS, DODGE & Co.; A. T. STEWART and many others have promised to pay the salaries of such of their clerks as belong to the Regiment during their absence, while the first-named have promised also to support the families of their clerks, during the same period, and to pension them, in the event of their being killed.

Broadway, doubtless, will be crowded to its utmost this afternoon to do honor to the Seventh, as it marches to the protection of the seat of the Federal Government.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS.

Col. ALLEN issues the following bulletin:

The recruiting of the First Regiment, National Guard, Col. WM. H. ALLEN, is progressing with unusual rapidity.

The men are all mustering at the rendezvous by hundreds, and the most gratifying fact is the splendid appearance of the men, who are all young, and desirous to be mustered into the service.

The Regiment will be entirely filled up by noon today. The company rolls will be sent to Albany on Saturday morning.

The Regiment will doubtless be mustered into service by the first of next week, if not this.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN is desirous of securing the services of ten drummers and ten fifers. Apply at No. 15 Centre street, from 2 until 10 P. M. daily.

Term of service, three months.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

All day yesterday the Head quarters for the enrollment of volunteers to the Twelfth Regiment—the rooms of Company G, at No. 594 Broadway—were crowded with applicants. About three hundred and fifty volunteers have already enrolled their names, and the cry is still they come. Among those who presented themselves yesterday was a veteran from the Crimea. Col. BUTTERFIELD is still in Washington, urging the Government to call upon the Regiment, and from his dispatches yesterday there is every probability of his success. The Regiment will go in their present uniform, and respond promptly to the order to march. Very many are anxious that Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH should go as Chaplain, and mingle in the hottest of the fight.

Recruits for Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. JAMES CROMIE, will be received at No. 494 Ninth-avenue, corner of Forty-first-street, and No. 19 Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday evening. Every member of the command volunteered their services, numbering some fifty in all. Twelve additional names were added to the roll. The ranks of this favorite company will soon be full.

Any person wishing to join Company H of this Regiment, Capt. WM. H. MCCORMICK and Lieuts. DAWSON and VANCE, can do so by applying immediately at their drill-rooms, over the St. Charles Rooms, Eighth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, as their numbers are almost full.

N. B.—No expense for clothing or equipments.

DRILL-ROOMS FOR THE SOLDIERY.

PHILIPS' STABLES, No. 600 Seventh-avenue, NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We herewith tender the various loyal military organizations in this City the use of our hall, No. 600 Seventh-avenue, (Broadway-square,) between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, for drilling purposes. The Administration shall be sustained, and the Union must be preserved. Apply as above.

THOMAS PHILLIPS & SON.

STILL ANOTHER DRILL-ROOM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through your columns, to offer the free use of Palace Gardens for any patriotic purpose for which it may be required. The Gardens and Halls are large enough to accommodate ten thousand persons. Yours, truly, C. V. DEFOREST.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Col. WILSON has issued the following:

Attention! Attention! Wilson's Union Volunteers will meet at their Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, in the large room, second floor, on Friday evening, April 19, at 7 o'clock. Every man who has signed must attend promptly.

Companies formed, with their officers elected, will also report through the day and evening, and hand in their rolls with names of officers and men. All young men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers, will at once organize and elect their officers, and report to

Col. WM. WILSON.

The Head-quarters of the Fifth Ward New-York Union Volunteers is at C. V. LEWIS', No. 71 Hudson-street.

THE UNION GUARD VOLUNTEERS.

Company G of this regiment, Capt. HENRY DUFRAINE, held a meeting at No. 22 White-street last evening for the purpose of enrolling volunteers. In less than an hour twenty-eight men had given in their names. By half-past nine, when they marched to Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, this Company made quite a respectable appearance, showing the energy and patriotism of our citizens when it is necessary to protect and guard the Union from traitors.

THE BARRY MUSKETEERS.

This organization held a meeting at the Franklin-square Hotel recently, and made arrangements for recruiting a battalion of from 700 to 1,000 men, in aid of the Government and the Union. MICHAEL HEFFERN is the Captain.

THE CUBANS TO ARMS.

A company of Union-loving and law abiding Cubans is about being formed at JOSEPH XIQUES ROMERO'S, No. 372 Canal-st., to offer their services to the Governor to protect the honor of the American flag. Recruiting office open at all hours.

FIREMEN AS CITY VOLUNTEERS.

Gulick Hose Company No. XI, situated at No. 14 West Tenth-st., have commenced to organize from seventy to a hundred men to act as City Volunteers, as well as to perform their ordinary duties as firemen, when our regular militia are away; and to enforce, if it should be necessary, the preservation of law and order. It would be well if our other fire companies followed this noble example.

THE WARD SCHOOL BOYS PATRIOTIC.

The pupils of Ward School No. 44, to the number of 150, paid their respects to Major ANDERSON yesterday, and greeted him with cheers and an address by one of their number—Master DUPIGNAC—who pronounced the Major "The Hero of Fort Sumter." The boys also honored the TIMES office with nine cheers and a tiger.

THE FREE ACADEMY BOYS FOR THE UNION.

The students of the New-York Free Academy are loyal to the Union. Arrangements are being made by them for the raising of the Stars and Stripes, with appropriate ceremonies. Scarcely one in fifty refuses to take part in them. Many of them constantly wear the red, white and blue at their button-holes, and all display great enthusiasm.

THE BONE AND SINEW AROUSED.

A meeting of the workmen in the tool works on First-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, was held yesterday morning, and a generous contribution raised to purchase a National flag, to be kept floating over the establishment until the reign of treason is crushed out. Before adjourning, the workmen unanimously resolved to march to the meeting on Union-square to-morrow. This is an example likely to be followed.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE REBUKES THE TRAITORS.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of Columbia College, held April 18, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A band of unscrupulous traitors are making an unholy attempt to destroy that constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic, and are endeavoring to destroy that union and nationality so dear to every true American: therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the Federal Government in their present efforts to crush the foes of our freedom and nationality, and that we will second those efforts by every means in our power.

That the Senior Class (of 1861) attend the departure of their military classmates for the defence of their country and bid them Godspeed in their patriotic undertaking. WM. A. RICE, Sec'y. Class 1861.

L. C. WHITEHOUSE, President Class 1861.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS THIS MORNING.

The Rhode Island Regiment, numbering nearly a thousand men, and headed by Gov. SPRAGUE himself, is expected to reach this City this morning *via* Hartford and New-Haven Railroad and steamer *Empire State*. Among the volunteers are the Providence Light Infantry, and the Marine Corps of Artillery. They will proceed to Washington immediately.

A VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

Mr. THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, of this City, who is, by the way, our chess champion, is organizing a corps of artillery, to consist of picked men who have seen at least one year's service. Application has already been made to the Governor to enrol the corps among the volunteer quota from this State.

NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment is now being recruited to a war footing, with the intention of offering their services to sustain the Government; they have now seven Companies, and are one of the best drilled regiments in the First Division. A subscription has been started among the merchants to assist in defraying the expense of uniforming recruits. Company F, Capt. RUTHERFORD, has recruit-drills every morning, at their armory, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, second floor, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock, and also every Tuesday and Saturday Evening, for the purpose of receiving applications for membership.

ANOTHER RECRUITING OFFICE.

Able bodied and respectable young men, desirous of enlisting in a volunteer company for immediate duty, can enrol themselves at the Albion Hotel, corner of New-Bowery and Chambers-street, or at HENRY BUTTS', corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

D. H. RACKETT, Chairman.

S. K. WALLACE, Secretary.

THE UNION MEETING TO-MORROW—COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND SPEAKERS.

The following list comprises the names of the Committee on Resolutions and Speakers for the Saturday mass meeting. It embraces all shades of political opinion:

JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.

William M. Evarts,	William Curtis Noyes,
Daniel Lord,	A. H. Low,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Moses Taylor,
John Cochrane,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Ira B. Davis,	Gilbert H. Scribner,
	Henry Nicoll.

This Committee met at the House of JOHN A. DIX, and sent invitations to prominent speakers of all the political parties.

It is believed that this will be the most significant and truly popular gathering of the kind ever known in the City, as well as the largest.

CALL FOR A POLISH REGIMENT.

The proclamation of the President of the United States of America is a call to every man who loves Liberty; and as our countrymen have at all times been ready to flock to the standard of Freedom, now is the time for actions and not for words. The most influential American fellow-citizens have proffered their aid towards forming a Polish Legion. The liberty of America is the liberty of every Pole. You are therefore invited to report yourselves, either in person or by letter, at No. 130 Water-street, New-York, where at present is located the head-quarters for our meetings. The American and Polish flags, with the notice under it, "The Polish Legion," be the signal for organization. JULIAN ALLEN.

NEW-York, April 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE DEPARTING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The employes of TIFFANY & Co. have signified their willingness to aid the families of departing volunteers, if a responsible Committee is appointed to receive their donations.

THE STATEN ISLAND MILITIA.

The right wing of the Second Regiment, of Staten Island, will drill on the 22d inst., and the left wing on the 23d.

PATRIOTISM OF THE NEW-YORK PILOTS.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

George W. Blunt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I consider myself authorized to say that the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots will send in no bills for pilotage of Government vessels until the close of the present difficulties.

Yours, respectfully, F. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Please insert the above as proof of the loyalty of the Pilots—and I may add that a message was sent to the subscriber to intercept a vessel and change her destination from the Navy-yard yesterday, and it was taken to sea at once by a Pilot without any charge. The Union is not dissolved by a long chalk as yet.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

Five hundred troops reached this city at 5½ o'clock this P. M., from Harrisburgh. They marched through the city unmolested, and a large Police force accompanied them. At many points they were cheered by the Union men, who followed them in large numbers to the depôt.

The streets have been thronged with people this afternoon, and considerable excitement prevailed, but thus far no violence has occurred.

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 18.

Proclamation by Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The President of the United States, by proclamation and through the Secretary of War, by formal requisition, has called upon this State for a quota of seventeen Regiments, of seven hundred and eighty men each, to be immediately detached from the Militia of this State, to serve as Infantry or Riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Now, in conformity with the aforesaid demand, and by virtue of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 16th day of April instant, entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia," and to provide for the public defence, and the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, I do call for the aforesaid quota, consisting of six hundred and forty-nine officers, and twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-one men, forming an aggregate force of thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty men. The organization of this force is to be in conformity with Article 11, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State, with the rules and regulations embraced in General Order No. 13, promulgated this day. The rendezvous for this State will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira, and head-quarters at Albany.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the Privy Seal of the State, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. (Signed,) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Thursday, April 18.

The Wyoming Artillerists, Capt. ERNLEY, left here for Harrisburgh this morning. This company was in the Mexican War.

The Wyoming Light Dragoons, Capt. BRISBANE, offered their services as dragoons, and were refused, and in thirty minutes reported for duty as light infantry, and were accepted, to march to-morrow.

The whole of the Luzerne County apportionment will be in Harrisburgh by Monday.

Judge JESSUP will have 320 volunteers from Susquehannah County by Saturday.

At the Union meeting here last night addresses were made by Col. WRIGHT and C. E. WAGNER, of Wilkesbarre, and Hon. JOHN BARNIN, of Scranton.

At the conclusion of Col. WRIGHT'S address offers for enlistment were numerous.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, April 18.

The Governor's war Proclamation will not be issued before to-morrow.

Five hundred volunteers left *via* the Northern Central Railroad for Washington this morning.

Seven hundred men arrived to-day, and were sent forthwith.

The Governor has ordered out Gen. PATTERSON'S Division.

Six thousand stand of arms are expected here to-day.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in Convention at the Hall of the House this afternoon to hear the "Star Spangled Banner" sung. The refrain was joined in by all the members and galleries, amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm. The song was afterwards sung in the Senate, and in both cases the members and spectators seemed mad with patriotic devotion.

Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, April 18.

Trains are leaving with troops as fast as they can be prepared.

LEWIS W. HALL, of Blair County, was elected Speaker of the House this forenoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 18.

Bishop WOOD raised, to-day, the American Flag over the dome of the new Catholic Cathedral in Logan Square, the height being 230 feet.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The National flag has been profusely displayed here to-day on the public buildings, and by the citizens generally.

The *Evening Journal*, a Democratic paper, displays the flag with the mottoes "free speech," and "free press."

The Massachusetts Volunteers were received here with a salute, and patriotic demonstrations were abundant. No violation of the law is now feared.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The patriotic sentiment of the people of this vicinity is fairly aroused to respond heartily to the call of the Government on this State for men and aid. A meeting will be held here on Monday night to form a company. The stars and stripes are gallantly floating from our liberty pole.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 18.

The Trenton Bank and the Mechanics Bank have each tendered to Gov. OLDEN the loan of $25,000 to aid in raising the four regiments of soldiers for the war. The directors of the Mechanics Bank each subscribed $100 to aid the families of those who volunteer in this city.

Gov. OLDEN directed a national salute to be fired at the State Arsenal in honor of the troops from Boston as they passed through this City. The troops were enthusiastically cheered by hundreds at the depôt and the State Arsenal.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 18.

A great meeting is now in session at Temperance Hall. Hundreds are present to sustain the Government. Men of all parties are participating. The Mayor presides, and speeches are being made by Franklin S. Mills, Joseph C. Potts, James Wilson, Charles W. Jay, James F. Rasling, Hon. C. Skelton, and others.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining President LINCOLN appointing a Committee to raise money to support the families of volunteers, and appealing to the common country for $10 000 for the same purpose.

Great enthusiasm prevails, and an entire unity of men of all parties for the common cause exists.

At Lambertville great excitement is prevailing. Flags are out all over the town. Thirty four guns were fired for the Union last night, by the Lambertville Fencibles. The Fencibles are rapidly filling up their ranks. An independent Rifle Company is also being organized. They have about fifty already on the roll. Meetings are held every night. Two thousand dollars have been raised for the support of the families of the volunteers.

The Governor of New-Jersey has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the President of the United States has requested me to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of the State four regiments, consisting of 780 men each, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged, the mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officers who is in years over forty-five or under eighteen, and who is not in physical strength and vigor.

In compliance with the requisition, orders have been issued to the several Generals of Divisions to furnish each one regiment, and that they fill the regiments severally required to be furnished as far as practicable with volunteers, the regiments to be completed by draft from the reserved militia. It is therefore directed that all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call thus made report themselves, within twenty days from the date hereof, to the Major-General's office in the respective Divisions within the bounds of which they reside. The Captains of such companies as accept the invitation will, with the offer of service, transmit a roll of their respective companies.

(Signed) CHARLES S. OLDEN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The Union-loving students of Princeton College raised, last evening, the stars and stripes on the cupola of old Nassau Hall.

IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 17.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this City was held here this evening. It was called to sustain the Government. With the exception of a few leading Democrats, the mass of the people are true to the Stars and Stripes.

The Banks of this city, this afternoon, tendered $500,000 to the Governor for arming the troops.

The Connecticut Regiment will be organized in a day or two, and prepared to respond to the call of the Government.

NORWICH, Conn., Thursday, April 18.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day. Ten thousand dollars were raised by subscription for the families of volunteers. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and WM. P. GARDNER give $1,000 each.

DANBURY, Conn., Wednesday, April 17.

Company C, Capt. E. E. WILDMAN, held a meeting to-night, and decided by an unanimous vote to offer their services to Gov. BUCKINGHAM, which they did by telegraph immediately. About thirty volunteers also offered their services.

The Directors of the Pahquioque Bank to-day unanimously voted to tender the Governor $50,000.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 17.

Chief of Police DUDLEY this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer *Ohio* No. 3, Twenty-three of them were marked G. T. W., Little Rock, Ark.; and seven L. R., Memphis. He also seized five boxes for Memphis on the steamer *Glendale*, which were reshipped from the steamer *Fanny McBadin* on Monday last. There was a great crowd at the landing, and the excitement ran very high. The guns were shipped at Parkersburgh, Va., and it is supposed they came from Harper's Ferry.

A heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped.

All steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions to the South.

Two steamers have been chartered by the city authorities to act as a police. The boats are thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing steamers.

Three companies of troops leave to-night for the rendezvous at Columbus.

The "Home Guard" is rapidly filling up its ranks.

The enlistment for the Newport, Ky., barracks is very active. Over 500 are now in garrison.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston, *via* Nashville, was taken off the *Glenwood* this morning.

The excitement throughout the city is on the increase.

The volunteer companies are all full.

More men are offering than can be accepted.

The City Council to-night passed a resolution tendering the Governor $250,000 in cash from the sinking fund, and appointed a committee to tender the money to the Governor. The committee left for Columbus to-night.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, April 18.

Ten thousand people turned out, to-day, as an escort to the Cleveland Grays, who have left for the rendevous at Columbus. The enthusiasm is intense.

IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 16.

At an informal meeting of citizens to-day, at which Gov. BLAIR was present, it was resolved, in order to expedite the equipment of troops required from Michigan, to raise $100,000 by private subscription. A large portion of the amount was subscribed on the spot, and the balance will be raised immediately. Gen. CASS responded liberally.

IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, April 17.

The Bank of the State of Indiana has tendered the Governor all the money he wants in furnishing Indiana's quota of troops to sustain the Government.

The First Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Governor of Indiana has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 24th inst.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 17.

The Legislature has passed the bill authorizing the raising of a regiment. It is understood that $500,000 will be appropriated.

The Pocasset Bank has tendered a loan of $25,000 to the Governor of Rhode Island, for military purposes.

The Legislature, to-day, unanimously appropriated $500,000 for military purposes. The State gives the Rhode Island volunteers each $12 a month in advance. The Banks have offered to the State $235,000, and Messrs. A. & W. SPRAGUE have offered $100,000.

Volunteers are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, left New-York yesterday for Providence to receive on board the thousand troops furnished by that State, to transport them directly to Washington. Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK goes in command of the steamer.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE BORDER STATES.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

A party of Secessionists on Federal Hill raised a secession flag at noon and commenced firing a salute with cannon. In a few moments the workmen from all the foundries in the vicinity hearing the report rushed on them, tore down the flag, spiked the gun and threw it into the river. The Secessionists fled in consternation, and the flag was torn in tatters. The enthusiasm was universal for Union. Not less than 5,000 persons were present.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18—P. M.

The excitement in Baltimore is increasing. The Union men are thronging the streets, determined not to be overslaughed by the Secessionists.

The Minute men have the Union flag flying from their head-quarters.

The Governor and Mayor will issue a joint proclamation to prevent any interference with the passage of the Federal troops through this city.

The Union sentiment among the mechanics is almost unanimous.

IN DELAWARE.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

A call is now out, and largely signed by men of standing, for a Union meeting, to consider the best course to pursue. The Governor has not yet indicated the action he will take upon the President's call for troops. There are no secession sentiments here whatever.

The Court of Chancery has imprisoned GEORGE P. EDDY for fourteen days, and until all schemes, etc., of WOOD & EDDY'S Delaware lotteries are out of market.

Some feeling had been manifested against Companies A and B, Delaware Guard, but they have declared promptly for the Union.

IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 18.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation convening the Kentucky Legislature on the 27th instant.

IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, April 18.

Gov. HARRIS, replying to Secretary CAMERON, says Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our brethren.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES CAPITAL.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 18.

A meeting of Virginians, Louisianians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, and others, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, this evening, to hold a rejoicing over the glorious news from these States.

Adjutant General, Confederate States Army, has issued general orders for a salute of eight guns. An additional hundred was fired from Capital Hill this evening.

The city was brilliantly illuminated this evening. One hundred guns were fired, and the general joy is complete.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 18.

The city is to-day again excited by news from abroad—the reports of war preparations from the North, of secession in Virginia, and movements in North Carolina.

The proclamation is variously commented upon, some sustaining it, and many thinking it an assumption of powers which properly belong to the Provisional Congress.

There is no war feeling here of any account, except among a few of the most radical. The honor of the State has been satisfied in obtaining possession of Fort Sumter, and if the matter is allowed to drop where it is, peace may be restored. People here say all the South desires is to be let alone. Reconstruction is regarded as impossible; nobody wants it. If the North is a unit in feeling, the South is likewise severely so. As regards the recapture of Fort Sumter, military men say it is impossible to do it by ships. First, the channel and natural obstructions would prevent their coming up; second, the shores are lined with batteries for miles. If done at all, it must, they say, be by beating the army out of the State, taking possession of the present batteries and shelling out the Southern garrison. It is not believed that the Administration are mad enough to make the attempt.

Two millions two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in Charleston, yesterday and to-day, to the Confederate loan. Money is seemingly plenty, and assurances have been received that any amount required will be forthcoming.

It is understood that in case of hostilities, JEFF. DAVIS will take the field in person, and head the army that has been called out.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 18.

Two millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the Confederate States loan has been taken here. The average quota of the State is yet down at one million and a quarter dollars.

A requisition for five thousand men was made on South Carolina, but for what service is unknown.

The news of the secesion of Virginia was received here with much joy. The old secession gun was fired in front of the *Courier* office by the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN. The old gentleman was surroundec by many Virginians, who cheered him lustily.

IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 18.

New-Orleans is jubilant at the news of the secession of Virginia. One hundred guns were fired, amid the wildest rejoicings.

Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri and Arkansas, it is expected, will go out this week.

Capt. NODLER, of the French Marine, has offered his services to the Confederate Government, and will fit out a privateer at his own expense. Several privateers are expected to sail from this port shortly.

The seizure of powder and provisions for the South, by the authorities of Cincinnati, is expected to produce hostilities between Ohio and Kentucky.

The *True Delta* flung to the breeze to-day the Southern flag, for the first time since the secession movement, as well as all the papers of this place.

IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 18.

There was an immense meeting here to-night, called by Virginia citizens. Much enthusiasm and great rejoicing were manifested. An effigy of President LINCOLN on a rail passed the meeting, causing uproarious shouting.

The city is illuminated, and a band is playing "Old Virginny."

MOBILE, Thursday, April 18.

The secession of Virginia was received here with immense cheering. Cannon were fired and bells rung. The people are frantic.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 18.

A dispatch was received at Savannah, 16th, that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, to take effect in two days. No advices to that effect have been received here; nevertheless, it is believed by the Government. Unless the Cincinnati seizures are promptly redressed, it will cause a non-intercourse, and seizure Ohio property at New-Orleans.

LATER.—One hundred guns are now firing all over the South for Virginia. President DAVIS has just been officially notified.

IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, April 18.

The news of the secession of Virginia was communicated to ROGER A. PRYOR as he was departing in the cars for Montgomery. There was immense cheering, and bells were rung, and cannons fired.

RUMOR OF SOUTHERN TROOPS MARCHING ON WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 18.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch stating that the Southern troops are marching on Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamship *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, which left Charleston bar on the evening of the 15th inst., in company with the steamers *Baltic* and *Pocahontas* for New-York, and the *Pawnee* for Norfolk, arrived last evening at this port. She has experienced a rough passage of seventy-five hours.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Capt. John Faunce; Lieuts. D. C. Constable, D. D. Tompkins, H. O. Porter, T. M. Dungan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D.; Chief Engineer, J. B. Dryburgh; Assistants, W. Scott, C. G. Dale, F. H. Pulsifer; Pilot, W. A. Booth; Boatswain, T. Cole; Gunner, R. Smith; Carpenter, E. Fitzsimmons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Testimonial Benefit to Madame ANNA BISHOP, of which our readers have been previously informed, takes place to-night. The entire opera of the "Bohemian Girl," and an act of "Tancredi" will be performed. In addition to this great bill, M. BLONDIN, the Niagara tight-rope walker will make an ascension from the stage to the roof of the building.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESOLUTIONS TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO THE CLERKS TO JOIN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY WHO VOLUNTEER, TO BE PAID THEIR SALARIES DURING THEIR ABSENCE.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair. The Stars and Stripes were displayed over the Speaker's desk, and miniature flags were posted on the desks of the members, and from the chandeliers.

A few unimportant petitions having been disposed of, Councilman STEVENSON offered a preamble and resolutions, setting forth a statement of the present extraordinary crisis in our National Government, and pledging the support of the Common Council of New-York, without distinction of party, in sustaining the Federal Government in suppressing treason and rebellion, and enforcing the laws, and recommending that our citizens contribute to establish a fund for the support of the families of such as may enlist to fight for their country. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARNEY offered a premable and resolutions similar in their tendency to those of Mr. STEVENSON, and authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the salaries of such employees of the City Government as may be called into service as members of military companies, or who may volunteer—to be paid regularly during their absence to such persons as they may authorize to receive it. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. HALL offered a resol